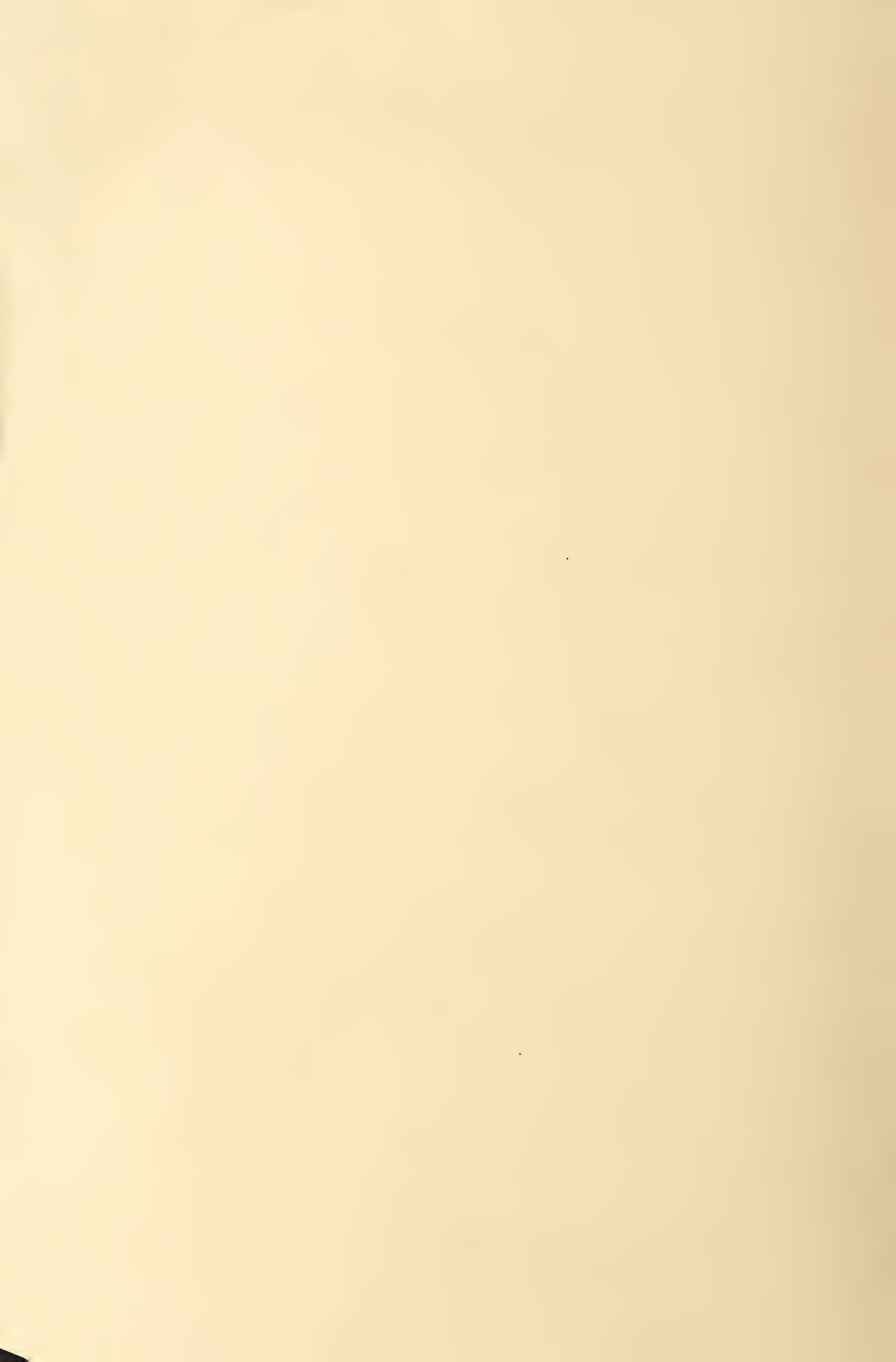


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DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 1

Section 1

January 2, 1932.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The press today says: "A suggestion that the United States might find it advisable to accept a combination of direct and budgetary limitation as a basic principle at the general disarmament conference, which will convene in Geneva on February 2, is included in a list of recommendations on policy submitted to Secretary Stimson by technical advisers to the American delegation to the conference. The recommendations will be taken up by Secretary Stimson next week when he considers the disarmament conference in detail with Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain, who will head the American delegation at Geneva...."

GERMANY'S NITRATE DEAL

A Paris dispatch today says: "Germany's forthcoming shipments of 150,000 tons of nitrate of soda to France will be considered payments in kind toward the reparations account. Just how the proceeds of the sale, amounting to about \$500,000, are going to be applied could not be ascertained from the Ministry of Agriculture, which thus far has refused to divulge any terms of the nitrate accord signed last Sunday...."

FOREIGN DEFAULTS

The press today says: "Defaults on foreign bonds held in the United States amount to more than \$850,000,000, according to a list made public yesterday by the Senate finance committee. All of the defaulting debtors are South American governments, States or municipalities. The defaults include those of sinking fund payments, of interest or of both. The South American countries whose Federal bonds have been defaulted are Bolivia, Brazil (with the largest group of defaulted bonds), Chile and Peru...."

NATIONAL SCIENCE AWARD

A New Orleans dispatch today states that the annual \$1,000 prize for an outstanding discovery was awarded last night by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to Dr. Carl Caskey Speidel, of the University of Virginia. The report says: "He is the first scientist to make a nerve grow so that all its secrets are visible from its 'birth' to maturity...."

ARMOUR LOSSES

Armour & Co. of Illinois report for the fiscal year ended on October 31, 1931, a consolidated loss of \$17,339,136, after depreciation and interest, according to the press today. The report says: "After the payment of dividends of \$5,519,928 on preferred and guaranteed stocks during the year and a charge of \$77,262 for losses and reserves not applicable to the year's operations, there was a reduction of \$22,936,326 in the company's surplus account...."

Section 2

Business
Prospects

The Business Week for December 30 says: "Prospect of prompt stabilization and progressive strengthening of the domestic financial situation is the most promising spot in the business picture as 1931 passes unlamented into oblivion....Financial difficulties growing out of uncontrolled deflation emerged as the most formidable factor frustrating domestic readjustment during the past year....So far as foreign influences have played a part in postponing recovery there is little progress to be hoped for, and probably only further disturbance to be anticipated from this source....But indications of energetic action on establishment of the Reconstruction Corporation after the congressional recess, intelligent private support of the bond market evidently under way in the interval, and early relief for railroads through rate and wage adjustments, justify expectations of improvement in the domestic picture early next year....Its extent depends upon how promptly and powerfully pressure is applied to reverse deflation and replace and expand credit in use, and how strongly deferred private industrial demand will draw it into employment for replenishment of depleted inventories and improvement and extension of facilities....Sources of such demand on a large scale are difficult to see at the moment, but they have always been so at a similar stage of depression, and will doubtless appear in due course as confidence is restored by better banking conditions....If they do not, the creation of new credit resources through Government action can not of itself quicken business expansion, and should private initiative in their application prove insufficient it will become necessary to put them to work through public channels, since recovery is inconceivable in any other terms than the increased use of credit."

Competition

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for December 19-26 says: "Until the farmers of this country are thoroughly organized by commodities there will be severe competition between farmer and farmer and section with section. At this time the South, including the Southwest, is developing a balanced farm program with livestock as a major project. Livestock feeding and the finishing of cattle, hogs and lambs for the market means competition with the farmers in the corn belt. The development of the dairy industry has an adverse influence on dairy farmers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Efforts of the South in these directions have stimulated the northern farmer who has supplied the bulk of the finished animals for the market and a large percentage of dairy products, in an effort to produce a better quality and a lower cost to meet this new competition. The farmers of the South are justified in their attempt to produce the needs of their own States in any food or fiber product, but if they succeed it will be because they meet the demand for quality as well as price. If the old dairy States can ship a better butter into the South than we make ourselves, and sell it as cheaply or cheaper than we can, they will retain the market. On the other hand, if the South produces quality butter and quality meats for less, it naturally follows that we will supply our home demand and enter other markets of the country. In our disorganized condition the old rule of the 'survival of the fittest' will prevail."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Dec. 30.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$11.25; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.75; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.45; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5 to \$6.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.50 to \$4.90.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 57¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 55¢; No.2 hard winter, Kansas City 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50¢; No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 34¢ to 36¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38¢; Minneapolis 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 36¢ to 39¢; Kansas City 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 39¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 43¢-45¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions \$1.25-\$2.25 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; \$1.80-\$2 f.o.b. Rochester. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 40¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in eastern city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50; Baldwins 90¢ per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. on Rhode Island Greenings in Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 6.02¢ per pound. On the same day last season the price stood at 9.02¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 6.38¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 6.35¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter, at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 2

Section 1

January 4, 1932.

IN CONGRESS

The press today says: "Refreshed by a Christmas respite, Congress reconvenes today to consider the most vital economic legislative problems ever to confront the country when not at war.... President Hoover's \$500,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation has the legislative right-of-way in the Senate. The Democratic House will have before it the majority party's tariff measure. Work on the big tax increase program will get started before the ways and means committee...."

FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION

Legislation to enact President Hoover's recommendation for pooling all Federal construction activities into a single unit better equipped to speed public building has been prepared by Chairman Cochran, of the House expenditures committee. A new Government agency, known as "Administration of Public Works" would be created in a bill the Missouri Congressman plans to introduce today. "Its purpose is to accelerate public construction in periods of depression and to provide for a more effective coordination and correlation of the public works function of the Government," he said yesterday. (Press, Jan. 4.)

VITAMIN ISOLATION

A London dispatch today states that Dr. Robert Bourdillon announced yesterday that after months of experimenting at the National Institute for Medical Research he and a group of five London scientists had isolated a substance they believed to be pure vitamin D. "We have isolated a pure white crystalline substance which we have named calciferol and which we have every reason to believe is pure vitamin D," he said. "It is certainly vitamin D in a purer state than has ever existed."

A Berlin dispatch to the press of January 3 says: "A Goettingen report to the Morgenpost said today that Professor Adolf Windaus, in collaboration with Fritz Lager of the Dye Trust, had produced Vitamin B₁, a constituent ingredient of Vitamin B, pure crystallized form. Professor Windaus isolated the crystallized Vitamin B₁ in yeast, which is rich in B vitamins, the dispatch said...."

THE WORLD CRISIS

A Berlin press dispatch today says: "The popular notion that this crisis is entirely exceptional in character, and that it foreshadows complete world economic collapse, or at least lasting stagnation, is rejected by all economic experts here. Present conditions are compared with the crisis of 1873, which began at Vienna and spread over all Europe and America; also with the world crisis of 1857, which began in America. The parallel with 1857 is considered the closest, because that depression was at the time ascribed to injudicious use of European capital borrowed by America, whereas the present crisis is popularly attributed to misuse of American capital borrowed by Europe."

Section 2

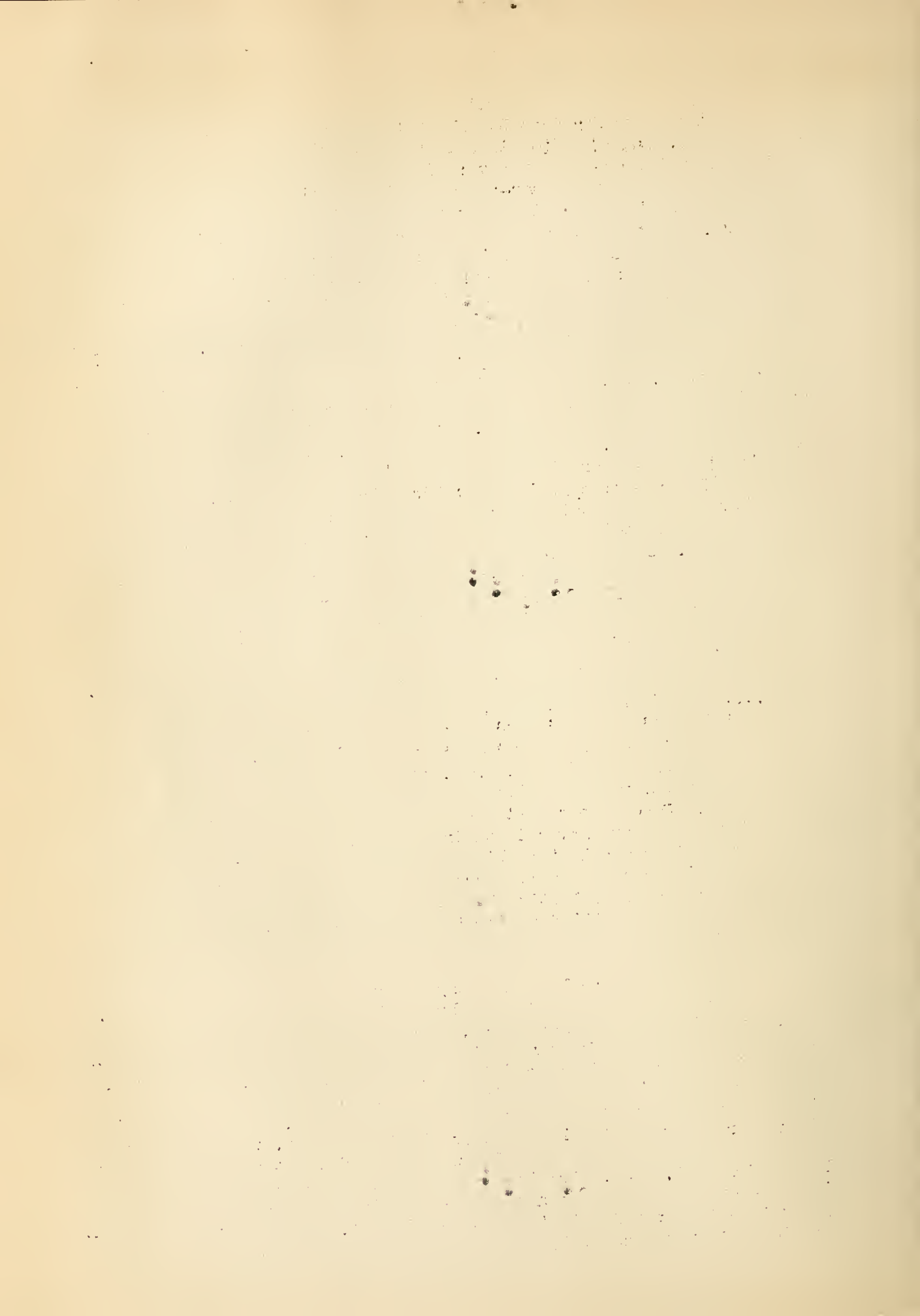
Farm
Eugenics

"Eugenics for Cows But Not for Humans" is the title of an article by T. Swann Harding in Scientific American for January. An editorial in the same issue says: "In the accompanying article the author rather holds the over-enthusiastic eugenicist up to scorn, but in doing so he is in good scientific company. Sir Arthur Keith, the great anatomist, has recently pointed out much the same thing. 'Call it by what name you will,' he says, 'the eugenicist must have a stud-farm where he can secure control, isolation, and purity of blood.' Assuming that the most desirable subjects for this human stud-farm experiment would thus surrender their liberty (will the eugenists?), it would take at least one hundred generations to breed a race of supermen. Again, the noted physiologist, Professor A. V. Hill, not long ago pointed out in Nature (London, Vol. 127, page 22) that 'there are many common fallacies about inheritance, derived from imperfect experimental knowledge or by false deduction from experience. Much of so-called eugenics is based upon such fallacies.' Less tactfully stated, much of the content of eugenics is little more than half baked."

"The author says in part: "Breeding up the human race probably is a charming and certainly a fascinating occupation but one that should be restricted to armchair biologists. Unfortunately, this is not the case. The assumption that it would be quite as easy to breed humans up to the level of our 'best' people as it is for men to breed cattle or horses with desirable qualities is frequently invoked. This assumption is not only unscientific; it is ridiculous...While at least something is known about the genetic character of the inheritance of bovine milk production, practically nothing at all is known about the number of the genetic factors involved in transmitting human intelligence....Would it be easy, then, to breed the human race up to the level of 'intelligence' of the 'best' human beings of today? In the first place we do not know what the 'best' human beings are. 'Intelligence' is also a poorly defined term. But, assuming that we know what intelligence means, we do not know the genetic factors which control its inheritance. Some of our best people certainly carry around weak genes that might work havoc in their progeny. The conclusion therefore becomes inescapable that biologists of no matter how great prestige who claim we could easily increase the quality and intelligence of the human race by selective breeding are talking practically at random. That they still further mislead the fallacy-ridden human race is a misfortune."

Freight
Rates

The railroads of the country today will put into effect the freight rate rise recently granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to the press today. The report says: "The increase in net revenues resulting from this freight rate rise, which it is expected will amount to between \$100,000,000 and \$125,000,000 annually, will be pooled and used to furnish financial assistance to railroads with a view to preventing defaults on fixed charges. The funds will be administered through the Railroad Credit Corporation, recently formed in Delaware for that purpose. The new rates will not remain in effect beyond March 31, 1933. Originally the railroads asked for a general increase of 15 per cent in rates in a petition which was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission on June 17 last. On October 20 the commission authorized specific surcharges instead of a general percentage



increase and stipulated that the increases resulting therefrom be pooled for the benefit of the weaker railroads. The railroads objected to this feature, with the result that on December 7 the commission amended its order to authorize advances from the pool in the form of loans instead of gifts to the weaker railroads. The new freight rate schedule provides for a 6-cent increase a ton on carload shipments of anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, iron, copper, lead and zinc ores, prepared stone and gravel, furnace slag, pulpwood, brickbats and some other commodities, including miscellaneous products of mines. A 12-cent-a-ton increase was allowed on rough stone, phosphate rock, sulphur, lumber, forest products, pig iron, scrap iron and scrap steel. An increase of 1 cent a hundred pounds applies to unmanufactured tobacco leaf, citrus fruits, cottonseed meal and cake, cabbage, onions and other vegetables and miscellaneous agricultural products. On other commodities the increase may be 2 cents a hundred pounds except on some which are expected altogether from the increase. These include wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, rice, hay and alfalfa, straw, cotton in bales, cotton linters, fresh apples, berries, peaches and other fruits, non-sweet potatoes, sugar beets, horses and other livestock, logs, fuel wood and railroad ties. The commission in its original decision authorized surcharges of \$3 a car on the group of commodities headed by coal and of \$6 a car on the group headed by stone and phosphate rock. In response to the request of the carriers, which pointed out that cars were of varying capacity, the increases on these groups were put on a tonnage basis."

Lamb Industry

An editorial in The National Wool Grower for December says: "The price of lamb, like that of other foods, changes later and in a narrower range, by comparison with the products and the raw materials of the clothing industry. It can be relied upon eventually to share in the general trend and live lambs should receive additional strength through pelt values, when the wool advance has gone further. The fact that a larger proportion of a larger lamb crop has passed through the market centers, though important, does not furnish a logical explanation of the extremely low prices that the buying interests established on the fall and early winter shipments. It would be unfair and unwise to disregard the fact that the packers have had to process and distribute increased supplies of lamb in a time of most difficult selling. No doubt there is keen competition among them in the selling of the dressed product. Price concessions to secure or hold customers have called for the buying of live lambs on a lower basis. That necessary effect of competition would not be so injurious to the producer if at the same time there existed the same degree or kind of competition between those same interests in their buying operations, which Federal laws contemplate shall prevail. Remunerative prices for the producer of such an essential commodity as lamb will, of course, be restored. A decrease in the supply of lambs even under recent conditions of marketing and consumption would add to the influence that the independent and more competitive concerns exert upon the price level. Fortunately for the producer, lighter marketings from the next crop are indicated and the operation and influence of the independent handlers of lambs appears to be on the increase."

Rubber
Industry

"Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States for the month of November, although the lowest for that month since 1923, shows an increase of 3.0 per cent as compared with October and an usual seasonal decline of 8.8 per cent. November consumption is estimated to have been 22,943 long tons as compared with 22,277 long tons for October and 23,479 long tons for November, 1930, according to statistics released by the Rubber Manufacturers Association. Total consumption for the first eleven months of 1931 was 326,259 long tons as against 350,307 long tons in the same period last year...." (Rubber Age, Dec. 25.)

Wild Life
Value

Doyle E. Carlton, Governor of Florida, contributes an article on "Wild Life as a National Asset" to Field and Stream for January. In this he says: "Wild life, which constitutes the essence of our great outdoors, is among the major assets of any nation, whether measured by economic, political, social, moral, aesthetic or any other character-building standard. Time was when its one chief mission was to feed and to clothe the race; now, in addition to its value as a food supply, it gives impulse to multiplied industries, with all that this means to the workers of the world. It brings happiness, health and inspiration to crowded millions of the land and helps to establish that independent, well-rounded, nature-loving, God-fearing citizenship--the one great goal of any nation worthy of the name. To me, America, stripped of this great resource through indifference, waste or destruction, would cease to be America, having robbed its future generations of those elements which make for the happiness of our people, for the building of citizenship and hence for the security of our institutions. We usually measure things first, in terms of yards, acres, bushels or dollars. In times of economic revolution, of world-wide depression and distress, we can not ignore these material standards of value. With this in mind I am thinking first of the dollar value of this great resource. According to a report to the Seventy-First Congress by the committee appointed by that body to investigate and report on the wild-life resources of America, the commercial value of fish has reached the staggering total of \$175,000,000 per year. And this does not take into account the amount which man takes for his own use and which is, of course, not the subject of sale. I have no figures on the aggregate value of game for food and for pelts; yet when we think of a little State like my own (Fla.)--not a State primarily of fur-bearing animals--realizing \$2,000,000 per year from that resource, we can get some idea of the national value. Then think of the kindred industries inspired by this resource. Why, we are told that \$25,000,000 per year are spent for fishing tackle alone, \$21,000,000 for sporting firearms, twice as much for ammunition! These sums in the aggregate represent but a fraction of a larger sum when we take into account the amounts expended for the building and maintenance of hunting lodges and equipment, for supplies to meet the fads and fancies of every sportsman, guide services, hotel accommodations, transportation equipment--all of which give impulse to a mass of industries on the side. We are frequently told that the sportsman's dollar is more widely diffused than any other. His money flows as freely as the stream into which he casts his lure, and is usually as wide-spread as the forest through which he is pleased to tramp...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Dec. 31.—Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$11.50; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.75; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.45 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.50 to \$5.

No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 69 $7\frac{7}{8}\phi$ to 72 $7\frac{7}{8}\phi$; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 56 $5\frac{5}{8}\phi$ to 57 $3\frac{3}{4}\phi$ (Nom.) Kansas City 53 ϕ ; No.2 hard winter, Kansas City 49 $3\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 40 $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 37 ϕ to 37 $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis 38 $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 39 $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 34 $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 36 ϕ ; No.3 yellow, Chicago 37 ϕ to 38 $1\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis 42 $1\frac{1}{8}\phi$ to 43 $1\frac{1}{8}\phi$; St. Louis 37 ϕ to 39 ϕ ; Kansas City 37 ϕ to 39 ϕ ; No.3 white oats, Chicago 24 $3\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 26 $1\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis 26 $7\frac{7}{8}\phi$ to 27 $7\frac{7}{8}\phi$; St. Louis 25 $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 25 $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 28 $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points to 5.98 ϕ per pound. On the same date last year the price stood at 9.02 ϕ . January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 6.33 ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 6.31 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 28 ϕ ; 91 score, 27 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, 27 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 3

Section 1

January 5, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT

URGES EMERGENCY MEASURES

For the third time in 26 days, President Hoover yesterday sent an earnest plea to Congress for prompt action on the emergency economic program submitted at the opening of the session, according to the press today. He warned that quick action on the nonpartisan rehabilitation measures is now even more urgent than appeared a month ago. "We can and must replace the unjustifiable fear in the country by confidence," he said, in a special message recapitulating his recommendations for easing the prevailing acute credit situation...."

FIRST DEFICIENCY

BILL

The press today says: "The first deficiency bill for the 1932 fiscal year which authorized a total appropriation of \$125,-886,262.75,...was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Byrns of Tennessee, chairman of the House appropriations committee. The bill slashed \$13,443,900 from the budget estimate, recommended by President Hoover, and in no instance increased the amount requested for any department or purpose...."

NEW TARIFF

POLICY

The press today says: "The Democrats set forth their tariff policy yesterday in a four-point bill carrying a section that would deprive the President of the power to raise or lower duties on the reports of the Tariff Commission and would transfer that power to Congress. The measure was introduced by Representative Collier, chairman of the House ways and means committee....In addition to the transfer of authority on flexible provisions from the President to Congress, the bill contains three important proposals. The appointment of a 'consumers' counsel' to represent the general public at tariff board meetings. The establishment of a permanent 'international economic conference' on tariffs....The negotiation by the President of reciprocal trade agreements with foreign governments under a policy of mutual concessions. The bill proposes no changes in present rates...."

FARM BOARD WHEAT

FOR RELIEF

Without a record vote, the Senate yesterday passed the Capper resolution, authorizing the Federal Farm Board to distribute 40,000,000 bushels of its wheat to suffering Americans. The distribution would be made through the National Red Cross or by such organization as the President might designate, and the Federal Farm Board would be recompensed for the wheat at the prevailing market price at the time of delivery. (Press, Jan. 5.)

CAREY HEADS

GRAIN BOARD

A Chicago dispatch today states that Peter B. Carey was elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday. Fred Uhlmann was made vice president.

Section 2

Business

Conditions In a special statement to the Manufacturers Record for December 31, Martin J. Insull, president of the Middle West Utilities Company, interprets the reports dealing with investigations in the company's operating territory, separately for the Southeast and the Southwest. He says in part: "Consumption of electricity, generally conceded to be one of the most sensitive guides in business conditions, has, during recent months, shown consistent gains over the same period in 1930 in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida, and has held to last year's levels in Georgia--the Southeastern States served by subsidiary companies in the Middle West Utilities System. Together with other facts brought to light in recent surveys, this would seem to indicate a turn for the better in general business conditions in the Southern Atlantic Seaboard States....Although activities in the Southwest are not normal in any sense of the word, the survey indicated many definite signs of a business revival. As the territories served by the companies are scattered, this report considers each territory as a single unit, and makes no effort to draw conclusions as to conditions in the entire Southwest...."

Cotton
Acreage

An editorial in The American Fertilizer for December 19 says: "Public opinion in the Cotton Belt seems to be crystallizing in favor of the Texas plan for a temporary State control of the cotton acreage. Texas has enacted a law which limits the acreage of cotton planted in 1932 and 1933, on every farm in the State, to one-half of the acreage planted in 1931. Such a law in every southern State, if enforced for two years would be adequate to dispose of the existing surplus, and would undoubtedly restore the price of cotton to a more reasonable figure. Nothing is being said about the constitutionality of State control of acreage. This is a new exercise of power by the States. It will not come into general use without the approval of the courts of the various commonwealths. However, most State constitutions contain clauses authorizing legislation for the preservation of natural resources, or for the general welfare of the citizens. Such clauses might easily be interpreted by the courts as warranting the proposed law. The gravity of the present crisis is realized by every cotton planter. As all efforts at voluntary acreage reduction have failed, the planters may accept State control, as an emergency measure."

Economic
Recovery

"Removable Obstacles to Economic Recovery" is the title of an address by Charles Rist of the B.I.S. Committee on Reparation Payments, published in Barron's for January 4. An editorial summary of the address says: "This is a translation of M. Rist's address, delivered recently before the American Club in Paris, a speech which aroused considerable interests on the Continent. The foremost French economist of the day and professor of economics at the University of Paris, he is the official appointee for France on the important Bank for International Settlements Committee which met recently at Basle to consider Germany's ability to pay war debts and reparations. M. Rist brings into clear relief the paradoxes of the present situation. He exposes the folly of tinkering with the gold standard by credit manipulation, insists that our difficulties are to be solved not by price-maintenance

but by stimulation of consumer demand through lower prices, shows the economic inconsistency of tariffs, explains how the misuse of short-term credits is subversive of the whole credit structure, and calls earnestly for restoration of the sanctity of the promise-to-pay."

Farmer Ad-
vertising

T. J. Delohery, writing under the title "Farmers Learn Value of Classified for Building Direct Sales" in Editor & Publisher for January 2, says: "One of the scattering bright spots to which classified advertising manager can look to at this time is the increasing number of farmers who are buying classified advertising to build up a parcel post and express business direct with the consumer. While space of this kind has been bought for years with little or no exploitation on the part of solicitors of metropolitan or so-called small town newspapers, its growth has been from within. Farming business conditions, especially with reference to major crops, has brought to the attention of producers, the fact that the direct market is a big one and the prices very good. Approximately 2,000,000 lines of classified advertising were purchased by farmers in the past year. This business, for the most part, was spread among city newspapers which have been helping the farmers sell direct by promoting the department in which the space was bought. A rough estimate of the expenditure, as far as can be learned from reports of farmers who have this sort of a trade would indicate \$500,000. Moreover, with college extension workers pushing direct marketing at this time when farm income has dwindled insures a further increase. In addition to the money spent to sell food--eggs, poultry, meats, fruits, fruit juices, jams, jellies and other products of the farm; other farmers, seeing the movement of city gardens have bought thousands of lines of classified advertising to sell nursery stock, seeds, flowers, bulbs. And manufacturers, awake to the opportunity, have in the same departments, advertised tools and chemicals. The growing population of subdivisions wherein one has a garden, a cow, or a flock of chickens means space for feeds, hatcheries, baby chicks and the like...."

Foreign
Trade

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for January 4 says: "Value of merchandise exported from the United States in 1931, according to the Department of Commerce was \$2,425,000,000, and of imports into the country \$2,100,000,000. In 1930 merchandise exports were valued at \$3,843,000,000 and in the five preceding years averaged \$4,990,000,000, while imports were valued at \$3,061,000,000 in 1930 and their five-year average was \$4,232,000,000. In these figures there may be something for consideration at the beginning of 1932. Europe is of great importance in our export trade, but in 1931 its purchases suffered a considerable decrease. Detailed figures which are available for the first ten months of the past year show a total of \$992,904,000 against an average for the three preceding years of \$1,769,000,000. The United Kingdom and Germany are the two largest purchasers of American goods in Europe, and in the ten months of 1931 the former took but \$373,600,000 against \$563,000,000 in 1930 and \$646,900,000 in 1928; Germany bought but \$135,718,000 in the ten months of 1931 compared with \$234,000,000 in the same period of 1930 and \$357,000,000 in 1928. The story is the same for Canada, Latin America and other parts of the world...."

Northwest
Banking
Viewpoint

An editorial in Commercial West for December 19 says: "There is a new temper amongst bankers of the Northwest. Knowing that now practically all of our banks are fundamentally sound and that only the most extreme circumstances or situation can affect them bankers of this area have cast off the mantle of fear and are taking a bold stand for their right to operate their banks as going institutions. The winning battle put up recently by the First National Bank of Fergus Falls, Minn., and the Fergus Falls National Bank of that thriving northern Minnesota city are points at issue. The good work being done in various communities throughout the Northwest in protecting their banks against runs by signing up depositors to an agreement not to withdraw their funds hastily is another indication of the new temper of the bankers of the Northwest. Because the bankers of the Northwest have taken this splendid attitude we believe that this area is becoming better positioned as to its banking situation than any other section of the United States."

South African
Agricul-
ture

The African World for November 28 says: "Normal Breton, in the course of a lecture which he read before the Dominion and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday, described a tour he had made of British Africa to inquire into the possibilities of sericulture. Southern Rhodesia, he thought, was best suited for sericulture of all the countries he visited. South Africa appeared to be toying with the industry. She had not yet tackled the subject in the thoroughgoing manner of which she was capable. She had one sericulturist to cover the whole of her vast territory, and his efforts were being dissipated in the impossible task of instructing would-be rearers everywhere, instead of concentrating on one district and when that district could look after itself moving to the next promising area. Cocoons had been produced successfully in the Transvaal, Natal, and the Eastern Province of the Cape. There was a stretch of territory from Port Elizabeth to Cape Town admirably suited climatically. It might be compared to the French Riviera, except that it was 500 miles in length. It was true that conditions were not so favorable more than twenty miles inland, but that gave 10,000 square miles. Supposing somebody with imagination started with the idea of instructing the inhabitants to produce, say, 2,000 lb. weight of cocoons per square mile--a most modest figure--was it realized that that would mean a production of 20,000,000 lb. weight of cocoons, or about 5 per cent of the present world production."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 4.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$11.50; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.50 to \$5.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $68\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $71\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 56¢; St. Louis 56¢ to $56\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $52\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $53\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter, Kansas City 49¢ to $49\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago $36\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $38\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $40\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $37\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 42¢ to $42\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 36¢ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 37¢ to 39¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago $24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $26\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $26\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 25¢; Kansas City $28\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in city markets. New York sacked Round Whites 95¢-\$1 in the East; 65¢-73¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.50-\$2.35 per 50 pounds in consuming centers; \$2-\$2.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$23 bulk per ton in New York City; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$2.25 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3.25 per western lettuce crate in a few cities; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.25-\$1.50; McIntosh \$1.75-\$2.25 and Black Twigs 75¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins, cold storage stock 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 23 points to 5.75¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.19¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 6.12¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 6.09¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 27¢; 91 score, $26\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 14 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $14\frac{1}{4}$ to $14\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 4

Section 1

January 6, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT'S RELIEF BILL

The press today says: "Acting under the stimulus of nationwide pressure and President Hoover's special message urging prompt congressional action on his economic program, the Senate banking and currency committee yesterday voted to report favorably to the Senate today the \$2,000,000,000 reconstruction finance corporation bill. Indications are that this the first of the administration's major relief measures will be disposed of in the Senate before the end of the week and accepted by the House by the middle of next week...."

FARM BOARD WHEAT RELIEF

The press today says: "Early consideration by the House of the proposal to turn 40,000,000 bushels of Farm Board wheat over to the Red Cross for milling and distribution to the unemployed, which was adopted by the Senate Monday, was forecast yesterday when the agricultural committee virtually completed hearings on a measure carrying it into effect. The House resolution provides for a total of 20,000,000 bushels, but it is likely that the Senate figure will be accepted or a compromise reached. Approval of the plan was voiced by Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American National Red Cross, but he insisted that the powers and duties of the Red Cross in connection with milling and handling the grain be set out specifically in the act...."

NEAR-ZERO TEMPERATURE PRODUCED

An Amsterdam dispatch today states that Dr. W. Keesom of Leyden University announced yesterday, at a meeting of the department of mathematics and physics of the Society for the Advancement of Practicing Science, that he had succeeded in cooling a space of ten cubic centimeters to 0.75 of a degree K. This is believed to be the lowest temperature ever obtained. The report says: "'K' is an abbreviation for the absolute temperature scale, also called the Kelvin Scale, after Lord Kelvin. The scale is derived from the law of expansion of a perfect gas...."

GRAIN FREIGHT RATES

The Supreme Court sent another case back to the Interstate Commerce Commission on Monday, according to the press of January 5. The report says: "The court set aside reduced freight rates on grain which the commission ordered last August as a result of its 1928 investigation. Chief Justice Hughes ordered that the commission make a further inquiry which would take into consideration the decreased earnings of the grain-carrying railroads...."

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR CONFERENCE

A Paris dispatch today says: "The international sugar conference which was due to reconvene at Paris Monday to seek a readjustment of the Chadbourne sugar plan was forced to postpone the meeting for two or three weeks...."

Section 2

American
Railroads

R. H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association and chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, Washington, writing under the title "The Railroads in 1931--Their Problems" in Manufacturers Record for December 31, says: "The railroads of this country, as they emerge from 1931, find themselves, in common with industry in general, confronted with problems largely of a financial nature, due for the most part to the present business situation. However, the present problems of the railroads can also be said to be due in part to two other factors. They are: 1. Defects in the present regulatory system which prevent the railroads from building up their reserves in normal times so as to enable them to be prepared to face conditions such as now exist, for no system can be termed sound which encourages reductions in rates in prosperous times and necessitates increases in times of economic depression. 2. Lack of appropriate regulation, so far as interstate commerce is concerned, of the various agencies of transportation designed to bring about a complete and coordinated system of transportation embracing all land and water agencies. Any upturn in business with the resultant increase in traffic will undoubtedly be of immense aid to the rail transportation systems of the Nation...."

Business
Situation

A. T. Miller is the author of "Market's Downswing Enhances Opportunity" in The Magazine of Wall Street for December 26. He says in part: "This period finds business activity dipping even below the depression level to a point actually under the country's subsistence level. It is reflected in an operating rate of less than 25 per cent of capacity in the steel mills. Although of no real significance, this lull can scarcely fail to dampen public confidence and to limit the demand for securities. On the other hand, it carries its own compensation; for after such a dip there is an inevitable rebound, whether amounting to the start of genuine recovery or not....This is also the period of seasonal increase in bank failures, one of the most disturbing elements in the market. A recent series of failures in the Boston area has served to focus public attention upon it again, yet the increase in insolvencies for the country as a whole appears at this writing to be very moderate and in no way threatens to match the gloomy record of early October, which apparently has gone down in financial history as the peak of the movement. Moreover, the real significance of the banking failures which have occurred and of the tremendous banking liquidation which has taken place is that it has placed the general banking structure of the country in the strongest position in many years. It would take only a moderate change of psychology, supported by even small business gains, for the public to awake to a realization of this fact. Indeed, there is evidence that public confidence in the banks is already on the mend, as shown by a decided check in the recent tendency toward hoarding of currency. If the present position can be maintained into the new year, the next step should be the beginning of an important return flow of funds."

English Canned
Food In-
dustry

An editorial in New Health (London) for December says: "The growth of the English canned food industry in the last few years is one of the romances of commerce, not only on account of substantial

achievement up to date, but even more by reason of the rich promise of the immediate future. In this success the New Health Society has played a leading part, for it is on the findings of the food committee's investigation and report that the hygienic value of canned food has been incontestably established. The committee responsible for that report included the names of such eminent authorities as Professor Plimmer and Sir William Willcox; its approval of food canned under modern conditions was unequivocal, and there can be no doubt that the wide circulation of the report in this country and abroad helped to kill unjustified prejudices among consumers and to stimulate commercial production. The National Food Canning Council, which has been holding its fifth annual convention, is justly proud of the potential value of the industry in the twofold work of restoring the prosperity of agriculture and of reducing the present excess of imports over exports. As The Times points out in this connection, pioneers of the trade in this country have in the last four or five years been able to go ahead with such rapidity that in 1929 the output of canned English fruits was double that of 1928, and in 1930 nearly double that of 1929. At this rate of progress there is ground for hoping that the time will come when the English producer of canned foods may be able, in spite of the handicap under which he labors by reason of the long start gained by rival producers in the United States, to compete with them on even terms. It is a manifest disadvantage to this country that at present two-thirds of our food supply comes from abroad. ~~For the ordinary British consumer of canned foods will make it his invariable rule to buy only those that are of British origin, instead of spending large sums of money on foreign produce; he has it in his power to render a real economic service to his country.~~ More British capital will be employed in a purely British enterprise; there will be an increased production and consumption of British coal, steel, and tin; more British labor will be employed on the land; more British fruit, vegetables, milk, and fish--much of which is now wasted because it does not pay to collect and market it--will be converted into palatable and nutritious food; and in the end, when the home supply exceeds the demand of the native population, the manufacturers will be able to help in restoring the balance of trade by exporting the available surplus."

German Con-
ditions

Edgar Ansel Mowrer and Alexander Sachs are the authors of a lengthy article on "Germany: An Economic Paradox," in Barron's for January 4. An editorial summary of the article says: "Ceasing long ago to be capitalistic in the economic sense of the term, Germany is now a hybrid offspring of capitalism and socialism. The German capitalist was from the start closely dependent upon the state, and the conception of the omnipotent state led naturally to an amazing growth of public ownership. Oddly enough, the advance of socialism did not weaken the power of private capital; but, failing to conquer by a frontal attack, socialism succeeded in seducing capitalism by means of the cartel and other devices. Why this task proved an easy one is explained clearly in this unusually interesting article, which shows also that the whole economic structure of Germany today is propped on a scaffolding of public subsidies. After explaining the spirit of economic fatalism which rules the German mind, the article goes on to show that if such innovations as state subsidies and price cartels are unsound, the

German leaders are personally responsible for most of their present misfortunes, and the German economic structure is dangerously sick quite apart from the crisis of reparations."

Sorghum for
Wheat

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for December 26 says: "Kansas and Oklahoma are cutting down on their wheat acreage and getting ready to expand their grain sorghum and corn. During the past few years, special attention has been paid to developing new types of short growing grain sorghum which can easily be handled with a combine. The old-fashioned varieties of grain sorghum were so rank-growing and late that it was not only difficult to harvest them with a combine, but the kernels were so moist at harvesting time that they would not keep satisfactorily in the bin. We in the central corn belt are interested in the efforts of the Southwest to shift from wheat into the feed crops. Efforts along this line mean that our hogs will have greater competition."

Wheat
Studies

Wheat Studies of The Food Research Institute, Stanford University, for November says: "The record of weekly wheat prices over 43 years presents a panorama of price movements, one movement merging into, or superimposed upon, another; there is little evidence in the record to support the concept of seasonal price levels with appropriate interseasonal transitions. Two broad classes of movements must be distinguished--seasonal and nonseasonal. The seasonal movements are restricted chiefly or entirely to cash wheat prices. When separated from the nonseasonal movements in cash prices, the seasonal movements prove to constitute a seasonal cycle, of great variability in form and amplitude. Prices of wheat futures, which seem to have no true seasonal cycle, show much more clearly than cash prices the nonseasonal wheat price movements. Of four main types of nonseasonal movements, three are typically of rather long duration. These three are (a) movements associated with a long cycle in wheat prices; (b) movements associated with the business cycle, but much more intimately related to wholesale prices in general than to business activity; and (c) movements associated with size of the world wheat crop, harvested during the season. On comparing the average magnitude of each of these three classes of movements, through the April-March wheat 'price movement season,' they appear of about equal importance. A fourth class of major nonseasonal price movements--of shorter duration, but commonly responsible for sharper and larger price movements--includes the crop-scare and the winter price cycles. Each is marked in its initial phase by a price increase of 14 cents or more (on the 1913 price-level basis) within a period of five weeks or less. Such a price increase is almost always followed rather promptly by an almost equal price decline."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 5.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11.25; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$8.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.05; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.20 to \$4.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) \$3.90 to \$4.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.50 to \$5.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $68\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $71\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago $55\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $56\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $50\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $51\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter, St. Louis $54\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (nom.); Kansas City $48\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $49\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $37\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $40\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $41\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $37\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $43\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $44\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $39\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $40\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago $24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $26\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $29\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 48¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites 85¢-\$1 in the East; 65¢-73¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock; 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow onions \$1.50-\$2.40 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 40¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in eastern city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls few 70¢-85¢ in midwestern cities. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. New York McIntosh apples, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.50-\$2; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Baldwins 75¢-\$1; Wealthys 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage Baldwins 95¢ and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 5.80¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.22¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 6.18¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 6.13¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 26¢; 91 score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 25¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 14¢ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $14\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $14\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 5

Section 1

January 7, 1932.

FINANCE CORPORATION BILL The press today says: "The bill to create the proposed \$2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the central feature of President Hoover's economic and financial recovery program, was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday, but Senator Blaine of Wisconsin blocked its immediate consideration....Under the Senate rules, unanimous consent was necessary for immediate consideration. Administration leaders will move to take up the bill today and will seek to put it through the Senate with the same determination and speed that marked the passage of the one-year moratorium proposal...."

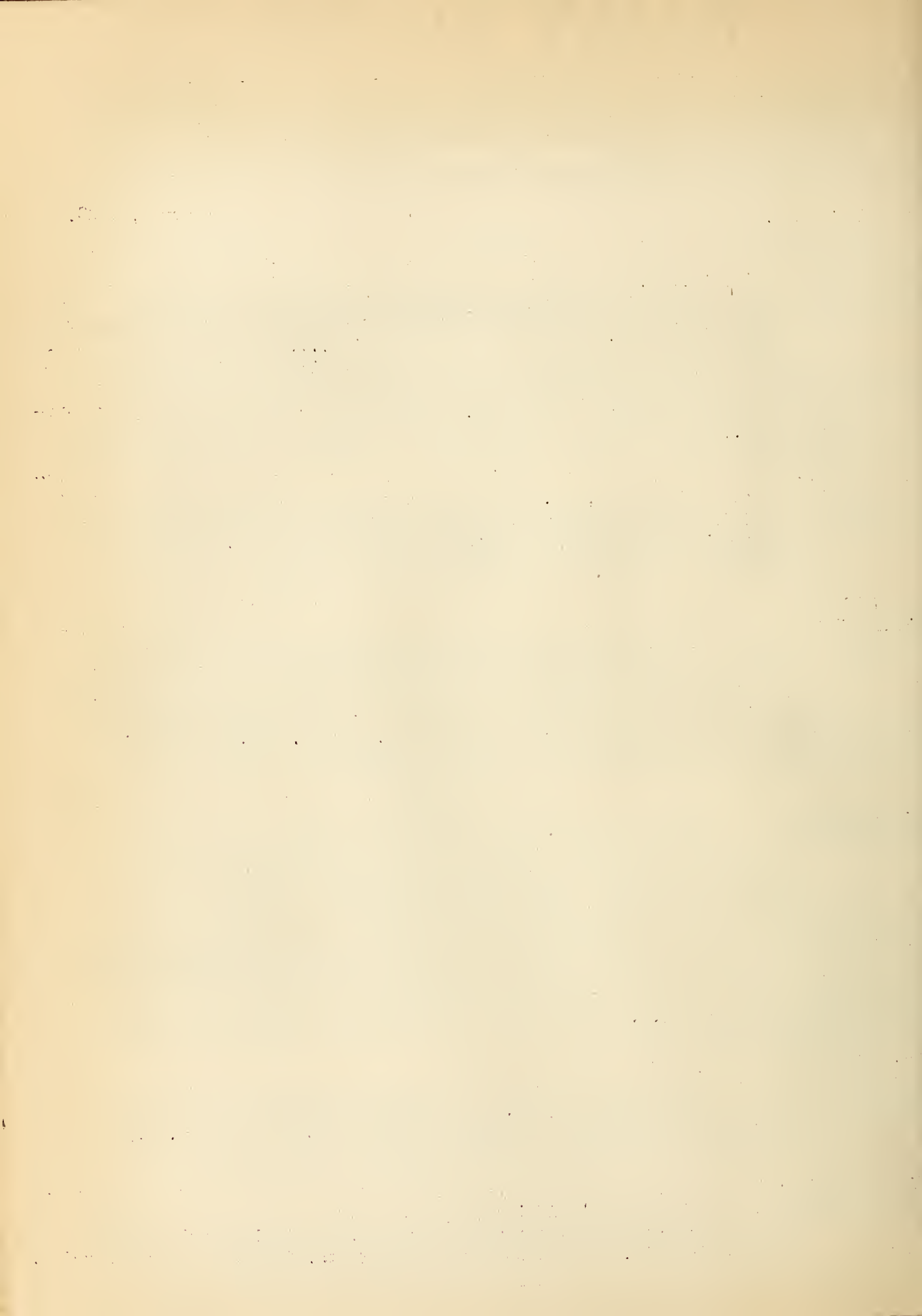
FIRST DEFICIENCY BILL The first deficiency bill, carrying an emergency appropriation of \$25,159,642.75 for expenses in the fiscal year 1932, about \$14,403,000 less than the original budget estimate, was passed by the House yesterday, according to the press today.

EASTERN RAILROADS The chiefs of the great eastern trunk lines yesterday informed the Interstate Commerce Commission they believed four well-balanced railroad systems in the East the best way to meet the needs of shippers and secure efficiency and financial stability for the carriers. Speaking through Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, the executives outlined their contention that such a set-up would be superior to the five-system arrangement proposed by the commission. (Press, Jan. 7.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CONTROL The press January 6 reports: "The gist of an 8,000-word report to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday on motor and rail transportation was that the two should work with and not against each other. Among 50 recommendations to bring this coordination about, Examiner Leo J. Flynn urged that motor buses and trucks operating in interstate commerce should be regulated by the commission. He said also that his two years of study of the situation has convinced him that both railroads and water transportation companies should be allowed to supplement their services with motor vehicles. Railroads, Mr. Flynn said, should be permitted to acquire motor lines already operating, even though modification of the antitrust laws might be necessary to bring this about...."

SHORT SALES HEARINGS The House agriculture committee yesterday fixed January 18 to begin its hearings on legislation dealing with short sellings on the commodity exchanges. Several bills are pending, ranging from regulation to abolishment of the exchanges. (Press, Jan. 7.)

LOCUSTS IN AFRICA A Tanganyika Territory dispatch today states that a detachment of the King's African Rifles, a fleet of airplanes and 1,000 natives were called out yesterday to assist in Tanganyika's war against a plague of locusts. The locusts are moving South, denuding the countryside.



Section 2

Business
Situation

The Business Week for January 6 says: "Business begins another year in the uncertain atmosphere of several unresolved issues which still obscure the outlook....The difficulties of the domestic banking situation, the political complexities of the war debt and reparations problems, the critical condition of railroad credit, and the fiscal difficulties of the Federal Government are the outstanding obstacles to basic business revival because it is hard to see at the moment how, or how soon, they will be settled....But it is clear that decisive action on each of them is under way, and that by the second quarter of the year the news—good or bad—about all of them will be out....The disturbing uncertainties that are delaying business planning will be behind us, and we shall know what to expect in all of them....When the news is out we shall be sure that, so far as this country is concerned, there isn't any more to come, and the way will be cleared for recovery. It is reasonable to expect that the security markets and the basic industries will respond promptly to the clarification of the outlook, whether it indicates that rigorous readjustment is necessary or that resumed expansion is possible....Our reading of the underlying conditions and tendencies in the domestic situation is that during 1932 deflation will be checked and further drastic readjustment avoided, and that the process of industrial expansion that has persisted in this country almost continuously for a century or more will be resumed until, in three or four years, industrial activity will rise to a new peak and the doubts and difficulties of the present be forgotten."

Cotton

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for January 6 says: "At this time when many plans and suggestions are being offered for improvement in business it might not be amiss to offer one for cotton. The justification for it lies in the great commercial importance of the crop. There is no other that is capable of putting so much money in producers' hands or so important in our international trade, and in addition it is the raw material for one of our great industries. In the past decade there have been years when exports of raw cotton and seed products amounted to approximately one-quarter the value of the entire merchandise exports, but they are dwindling now in volume as well as value....At a rough estimate, the gross value of the present crop does not average \$20 per capita for the producing States. The situation is the more serious when it is remembered that in many sections it is practically the only crop produced and that from the proceeds of its sale, food, feed and other needs must be supplied. The suggestion for greatly increasing the purchasing power of the cotton-producing States is to produce more and better cotton on fewer acres. This means diversification, rotation and more care in seed selection and cultivation; in fact, farming from the neck upwards instead of below....Improved farming also means better cotton. The minimum tenderable length of cotton is seven-eighths of an inch, and all above an inch is premium cotton. Yet there is a great deal of cotton raised that falls below the tenderable length, and is priced accordingly. It is to these matters that the farmers must look and not to legislative measures to improve their condition. And if they can persuade themselves to improve their own condition they will help improve the condition of the whole country."

**Electricity
Progress**

The outlook for 1932 in the electrical industry has been summarized by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, as follows: "The electrical industry is in a peculiarly fortunate position, for even in the past year there has been an increased consumption of electricity in the homes, mainly because of installation of a greater variety of electrical appliances. In this year, also, industrial companies have modernized their productive methods, requiring new applications of electricity. The Pennsylvania Railroad has embarked on a great program of electrification and this undoubtedly will be followed by others, where density of traffic, convenience of the traveling public and economic considerations show that a change to electric operation is advantageous...." (Manufacturers Record, Dec. 31.)

**Housing
Conference**

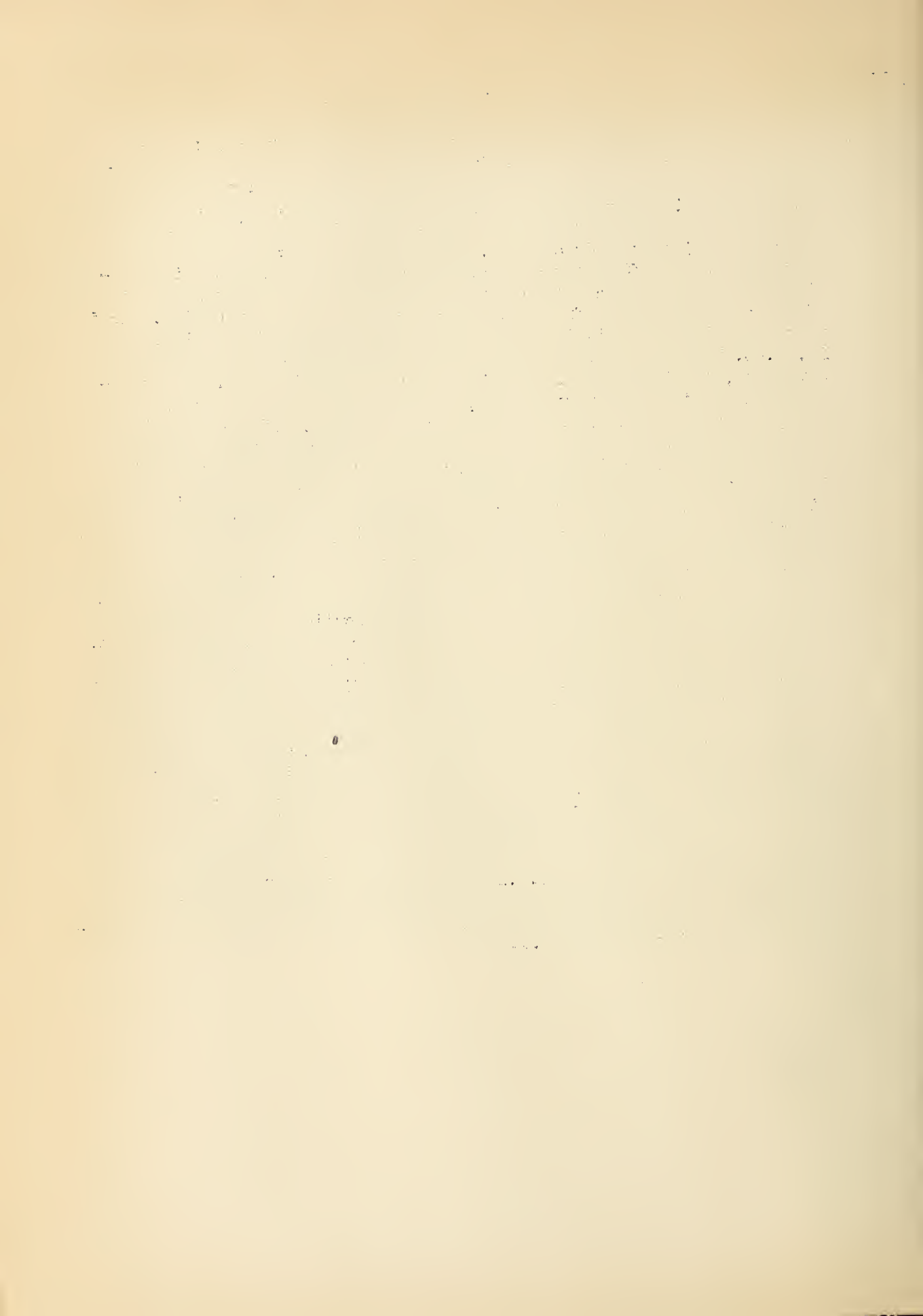
Secretary of Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, writes at length on the fundamentals of the President's Housing Conference, in The January Review of Reviews. He says in part: "This conference has opened questions of vital importance to the welfare of our Nation. The contributions from the various committees have been outstanding. The work of the conference has by no means been completed; in fact it is just well started. It is planned to have a continuation committee appointed to further summarize the results of the conference and bring reports and findings to public attention. It is hoped that in about a year a second conference can be held. Broadly speaking, proper housing is vital to wholesale living. Upon wholesome living depends the success of our democracy. Health, happiness and good citizenship are furthered by proper housing. Unhappiness, delinquency and crime are furthered by bad housing. We have still to determine the effect of our methods of housing upon our primary biological needs, but we can be sure that we can not change materially the essentials of human habitation without reacting biologically...."

**Milk Regu-
lation in
Scotland**

The Lancet (London) for December 19 says: "Edinburgh and Glasgow corporations are in conference on the obtaining of statutory powers to require that all milk produced for human consumption, unless certified or tuberculin-tested, should be pasteurized before distribution. In a joint report by Dr. John Guy, medical officer of health for Edinburgh, Mr. Gofton, chief veterinary inspector, and Allan Ritchie, chief sanitary inspector, state that a 'small pasteurization plant is not an economic proposition,' but that 'one of the large companies has expressed willingness to pasteurize milk at the rate of 1d. per gallon, and to return it in bulk, or alternatively to pasteurize milk and bottle it at the rate of 3d. per gallon, and would be prepared to give this scheme a trial for 12 months.' They add: 'We are of opinion, however, that compulsory pasteurization would result sooner or later in the whole of the milk trade passing into the control of a very small number of large firms.' They are agreed that the goal to strive for is the increased production of Certified and Grade A (T.T.) milk, and that this should be encouraged. It is suggested that there should be a conference on the subject by all the Scottish counties and cities associations. There is no suggestion that the municipalities themselves should bulk and pasteurize milk for all grades of producer, big or little."

Sugar Industry

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for January says: "Undoubtedly the most noteworthy event of the year within the sugar industry has been the conclusion of the international agreement which was signed on May 9 at Brussels by representatives of the industry from seven of the chief exporting countries--since increased to nine by the adherence of Peru and Yugoslavia. This agreement, which embodied the provisions of the Chadbourne plan, provided for the gradual distribution of surplus stocks over a period of five years and for prevention of the accumulation of fresh excess supplies during that period. As is made clear by the analysis presented on other pages of this issue by Dr. H. C. Prinsen Geerligs of the results obtained to date under the agreement, the European signatories not only have been able to accomplish all that they undertook to do at the time when the agreement was made, but actually have exceeded its requirements. If they continue for another year the course that they have followed during the past season in the limitation of sowings and the regulation of production to the requirements of domestic consumption plus allowed exports, they will come to the end of 1932 with practically no excess stocks on hand and with their decks cleared for the resumption of a balanced relationship between production and consumption. In the case of the two countries which occupy positions of primary importance as producers and exporters of sugar--that is to say, in Cuba and Java--unforeseen circumstances have arisen to prevent the smooth execution of the program adopted at the commencement of the year. Cuba has encountered no difficulty in finding outlets for the quantity of sugar included in her quota of exports to countries other than the United States, but demand from the latter country has proved insufficient to absorb the supply earmarked for American distribution. Consequently, Cuba comes to the end of the year with a balance remaining from this portion of her crop somewhat greater than the quantity by which segregated stocks were diminished during the year. Java has suffered from conditions which narrowed demand from her principal eastern markets, India and China, and faces the possibility that a million tons of her 1931 crop will remain unsold on April 1 next at the end of her first year of operation under the international agreement....To bring about crop curtailment in an equitable manner by legislation or voluntary agreement is difficult but it is even more difficult to see any other way out of their present difficulties for Java and Cuba...."



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 6.—Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$11.50; cows, good and choice \$4.25 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$8.50; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.30 to \$4.45; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.50 to \$5.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $69\frac{1}{2}$ to $72\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago $54\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 57¢; Kansas City 53¢ to $53\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter, St. Louis $55\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 50¢ to 51¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago $38\frac{1}{2}$ to $38\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $40\frac{1}{2}$ to $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 37¢ to 38¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 37¢ to $38\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $44\frac{1}{2}$ to $45\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 38¢; Kansas City 40¢ to 41¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago $24\frac{1}{2}$ to $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $26\frac{3}{4}$ to $27\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 28¢ to 30¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 48¢-53¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites 95¢-\$1 in the East; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions \$1.50-\$2.40 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$2.05-\$2.30 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.75 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.25; Delicious \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 13 points to 5.93¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.33¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 6.30¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 6.26¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 26¢; 91 score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 25¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, $13\frac{3}{4}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $14\frac{1}{4}$ to $14\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 6

Section 1

January 8, 1932.

THE SECRETARY ON AGRICULTURE AS AN INDUSTRY

Agriculture must have planning and sales departments, like other industries, that will speak the price of its products and assure a profit, Secretary Hyde said last night at a banquet of the Maryland Agricultural Society, Maryland Farm Bureau Federation, at Baltimore, according to the press today. The report says: "Speaking before various awards were made, Secretary Hyde emphasized that agriculture should not be governed by rules different from those of other industries which have their boards of directors and production managers. 'If you get organized, there will be an intermission in the long-suffering business,' he said. The Secretary asserted that farming was not a way of life, but an industry, and that organization was necessary for the farmer to bring his financial, economic and political power before the country.

"Mr. Hyde said he had just returned from Lincoln, Neb., where he had seen the degree of Master Farmer presented to eleven agriculturists, all members of farmers' organizations. Their average wealth was \$56,000, and the eleven had forty-four children, eight of whom were going to college and thirty to high school. 'As long as our country can produce men such as these our country is safe,' he continued. 'There is no need to despair about the future.'..."

LAND BANK LOANS

Assurance that "ruthless and drastic" foreclosures are avoided by the Federal Land Banks was given to the Senate yesterday by Secretary Mellon, along with the information that about 20 per cent of their loans are delinquent, according to the press today.

The report says: "Postponement of mortgage payments at the discretion of the banks is proposed in the bill just reported to the Senate by the banking committee to increase the capital stock of the Federal Land Banks by \$125,000,000. Federal Land Banks, Mellon reported, had 408,435 loans in force on November 30, with 83,211 in arrears. Joint stock land banks' loans aggregated 94,062, with 21,150 delinquents."

FEDERAL PAY CUT BILLS

The press today says: "A requiem was sung on Capitol Hill yesterday over four proposals to cut the salaries of Federal workers. After the House expenditures committee had voted to table the four bills to that effect Chairman Cochran said: 'There will be no further hearings this session on the bills to cut salaries.'..."

FARM BOARD AID TO TOBACCO MEN

The Farm Board has agreed to help Kentucky and Tennessee tobacco growers in their present low-price difficulties, according to the press today. The report says: "The growers of dark fired tobacco were told to complete organization of their cooperative, obtain primary financing from commercial banks, and then the board would advance secondary loans for the farmer members...."

Section 2

British
Forestry
Graduates

Science for January 1 says: "In their report to the University of Cambridge on forestry in the university curriculum the general Board states that it has been much concerned about the future of the Department of Forestry. There is practically no future for graduates trained in forestry except in government forest services. Only twenty to twenty-five of these posts are available each year, and there are no fewer than five university schools, including the one at Cambridge, engaged in training candidates for these posts. As a result of investigations the committee of the general board came to the conclusion that the university would not be justified in maintaining a forestry organization as a recruiting ground for government services, partly because the demand was so small, but even more because they considered that university policy in forestry teaching can not be reconciled with the present official view. They accordingly recommend that the Department of Forestry be suppressed, examinations in forestry for the ordinary B.A. degree be discontinued after 1934, and examinations for the diploma in forestry cease in October, 1935. The titles of faculties and examinations concerned would be amended where necessary by the deletion of the word 'forestry.'"

Good Roads
Value

Manufacturers Record for January 7 says: "One of the best investments this Nation has ever made has been the building of good roads. It has made possible our great motor vehicle industry, furnishing employment to millions of people directly and indirectly, and consuming a high percentage of the products of many lines of manufacturing. More than 4,000,000 people are directly employed in manufacturing, servicing and operating motor vehicles. The automobile industry is the largest consumer of the following products, using 57 per cent of the steel strips produced in the United States, 30.5 per cent of the bars, 25.8 per cent of sheets, 53 per cent of malleable iron, 85 per cent of gasoline, 82.6 per cent of rubber, 60 per cent of plate glass, 30 per cent of nickel, and 26 per cent of lead. In addition the industry consumed 18 per cent of the hardwood, 51.4 per cent of leather upholstery, 17.4 per cent of aluminum, 14.8 per cent of copper, 11 per cent of tin, and 9.3 per cent of cotton. Without good roads automobiles and motor trucks would be fewer in number. They would have a limited use and their cost of operation would be high. Modern highways have made possible great suburban developments and enhanced property values wherever they have touched. Hard surfaced roads have saved taxpayers more money than they have cost. Tests have proved that the operating cost of motor vehicles running over hard pavements instead of dirt roads is reduced more than two cents per mile in the saving effected by lower gasoline and oil consumption, less tire wear and repairs. If all the 26,000,000 automobiles used hard surfaced roads alone for their present average of 5,000 miles a year, there would be saved about \$3,000,000,000 annually. We have been spending approximately \$1,500,000,000 each year for road building and maintenance; but based on the more than two cents a mile saving in operating cost when hard surfaced roads are used we can well afford to substantially increase our expenditures. Even under present depressed conditions when it is necessary to hold public expenditures to a minimum, it is unwise economy to curtail road building and especially when advantage may be taken of the present low cost of materials and construction. Proper maintenance of roads now in existence is equally essential to avoid loss of at least part of the capital investment which has been made...."

Porto Rican

Sugar

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for January says: "Few members of the sugar industry in other parts of the world realize the truly remarkable progress that Porto Rico has made in the past dozen years. Within that period the sugar industry of the island has undergone an agricultural revolution. New cane varieties have been introduced, destructive diseases have been brought under control, and methods of soil management have been vastly improved, so that with very little increase in the area under cane the outturn of sugar has doubled...."

Science and

Agricul-
ture in
New Zea-
land

An editorial in Nature (London) for December 12 says: "Since Lord Bledisloe's appointment as Governor-General of New Zealand, he has taken every opportunity of emphasizing the need for scientific work as the basis of development of the country's resources. He has the unusual advantage of combining administrative ability with agricultural knowledge and a high appreciation of the possibilities presented by scientific research, and he has the courage to express his convictions clearly and without ambiguity....It is no accident that, in a world of agricultural depression, New Zealand, although largely dependent on agriculture, is probably suffering less than any other country at the present time....The development of the dairy industry, however, was not simply a matter of transport: it is a triumph for the bacteriologist, who has reduced to an exact science the art of producing clean milk, good butter, and cheese true to type. No better illustration of the advantage of science to a community could be desired. But New Zealand does not rest satisfied with past achievements; it is perpetually improving its scientific equipment. The Cawthron Research Institute at Nelson in South Island, founded by Thomas Cawthron, a Camberwell man; the Canterbury Agricultural College, also in South Island; and the Massey Agricultural College in North Island, are all vigorous institutions, the first two well established and already held in high esteem among the agricultural institutes of the world, the last named new, well equipped, and with possibilities of a great career of usefulness. On the opening of this institution, Lord Bledisloe gave an address in which he summarized in a masterly way the economic and technical problems facing the New Zealand farmer, indicating also the lines on which they could be solved. 'Even the most impoverished countries of the world,' he said, 'have found public expenditure upon scientific research and the scientific guidance of their farming population to be a sound and remunerative investment.'...."

Synthetic
Rubber

A Miami Beach, Fla., dispatch to The Wall Street Journal for December 24 says: "'We are going to carry on the Edison Botanical Research Corp. as though Mr. Edison were still with us,' Harvey S. Firestone stated on his arrival here to celebrate his 63rd birthday.' With the discovery of a process of extracting 7% rubber from golden rod as a background, we will keep trying to discover by-products which might make manufacture of synthetic rubber practical commercially,' Mr. Firestone said. 'With the price of crude rubber at 5 cents a pound as it is now, we could not hope to get a product to compete with natural rubber, but the time may come when by-products may bring a different situation.' Mr. Firestone will spend a part of the winter at the Edison laboratories at Fort Myers to plan additional developments in the rubber experiments conducted there. In regard to the general business situation, Mr. Firestone said that the deflation of the past two

years has been a blessing in disguise and that as soon as the Nation readjusts itself to a condition it can not otherwise correct, prosperity will return. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has ended a profitable year under the system of readjustment, Mr. Firestone said."

Wheat
Study

December Wheat Study of The Food Research Institute, Stanford University, says: "The world wheat crop of 1930 (ex-Russia) unexpectedly turned out to be larger than in any preceding year except 1928. Because of a larger inward carryover, total supplies available for 1930-31, outside of Russia, were about as large as those of 1928-29. Russia had a bumper crop, and became a major exporter for the first time since the war. Realization of these developments, the flooding of European markets with Russian wheat, and generally declining commodity prices and deepening world depression, brought about a sharp drop in world wheat prices in August-December 1930. Except in a few countries with effective price-raising measures in force, wheat prices since January 1931 have been lower than in any year since 1894. Throughout 1931 wheat has been unprecedentedly cheap in terms of commodities in general. International trade in wheat and flour was of fairly large volume in 1930-31, though rather because of export pressure than because of insistent import demands. Ex-European importers bought heavily at the low prices. Increased restrictions on imports held down European takings. World wheat consumption attained new high levels in 1930-31. Consumption for food was heavy in Russia and India, consumption for feed in several exporting countries. Nevertheless the year closed with world stocks at record heights, especially in North America. Stocks in European importing countries, however, were not high. Stabilization operations in the United States kept domestic prices out of line with other markets and enhanced returns to wheat growers, but curtailed exports, enlarged visible supplies at the expense of other stocks, reduced mill grindings, and in many other ways altered the usual course of commercial transactions in wheat and flour."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 7.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11.50; cows, good and choice \$4.25 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$8.50; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.30 to \$4.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.50 to \$5.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 70 $3\frac{1}{8}\phi$ to 73 $3\frac{1}{8}\phi$; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 58 ϕ (Nom.); Kansas City 52 ϕ to 56 ϕ ; No.2 hard winter, St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); Kansas City 50 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 51 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 38 ϕ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis 41 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 42 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 37 ϕ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 yellow, Chicago 37 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 39 ϕ ; Minneapolis 46 ϕ to 46 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 39 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 41 ϕ ; No.3 white oats, Chicago 24 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 25 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis 27 ϕ to 27 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 26 ϕ ; Kansas City 28 ϕ to 30 ϕ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90 ϕ -\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 53 ϕ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites 95 ϕ -\$1.05 in the East; 70 ϕ -76 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked stock 85 ϕ -90 ϕ carlot sales in Chicago; 60 ϕ -66 ϕ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow onions \$1.75-\$2.40 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers with f.o.b. sales \$2.25-\$2.50 at Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$2.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1-\$1.25; Wealthys 75 ϕ -\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 70 ϕ -75 ϕ f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.40 and Grimes 65 ϕ -75 ϕ in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 5.93 ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.27 ϕ . January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 6.28 ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 6.25 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 25 ϕ ; 90 score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 14 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Young Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 7

Section 1

January 9, 1932.

EMERGENCY RE- CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

The Associated Press today says: "The farmer and the treasuries of the States were added by the Senate yesterday to the long list of those to be given financial help by the \$2,000,000,000 emergency finance reconstruction corporation. As the measure moved toward a vote, expected today, these new beneficiaries were approved

in amendments adopted without record votes and a minimum of discussion....With enactment of the corporation in prospect by next midweek, President Hoover is preparing to put it into immediate operation. Loans from the corporation are to be available to financial institutions, insurance companies, railroads and exporters. From this new stream of financial assistance sponsors of the measure contend fresh money will flow into every artery of national trade.

"The amendments added yesterday were: On motion of Senator Robinson of Arkansas...provision was made to permit loans to Federal or joint stock land banks and to agricultural and livestock credit corporations. Agreement was given to amendments by Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, specifying that loans might be extended to state-operated rural credit systems and providing for loans to States upon security of State bonds...."

MONEY CIRCULATION

An increase of \$758,180,985 in money in circulation in the Nation during the last twelve months was shown yesterday in the circulation statement of the Treasury, which set the per capita circulation of money on December 31 at \$45.35. The per capita total was

an increase of \$5.94 over the per capita circulation on December 31, 1930. The total money in circulation at the end of 1931 was \$5,648,304,333. The year-end statement also showed that the money in the country had reached a new high for recent years and amounted to \$9,422,512,086, an increase of \$708,636,761 in twelve months. Of the total \$4,461,354,486 was in gold, of which the Treasury held \$3,557,210,597. (A.P., Jan. 9.)

LATIN-AMERICANS PLAN RESERVE LINK

A Santiago, Chile, dispatch January 8 says: "The central banks of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia plan to undertake immediately the withdrawal of gold reserves on deposit in London for transfer to a gold standard country, probably the United States, it was said January 7 on high authority. Chile and Bolivia

are more directly concerned than the others and already have taken preliminary steps, it was said. The banks intend also to establish closer relations with the Federal Reserve System and with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, more for the sake of getting advice than credits. Such credits as are sought will be negotiated individually...."

GREECE AND WHEAT

An Athens dispatch today states that the Greek government informed the American Legation yesterday it will negotiate in Washington for the purchase of a quantity of American wheat on credit.

Section 2

Education
Cost

The expenditure for education in the United States last year was \$3,200,000,000, according to an estimate made public January 2 by the Federal Office of Education. Pupils enrolled in public elementary schools in 1931 totaled 21,211,325; in public high schools, 4,354,815, and in institutions of higher learning, 1,099,468. Private and parochial schools, both elementary and secondary, enrolled about 2,700,000, it was announced. The total number of teachers in the United States was estimated at 1,029,000. The 1931 elementary-school enrolment was less than that of 1930 by about 21,370,000, it was pointed out, but high school registration jumped more than 300,000 in the year. In 1930 it was about 4,030,000. (Press, Jan. 3.)

Farm Ed-
ucation

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for January 1 says: "Six thousand and two hundred adult farmers in 225 communities in Texas are night school students, which speaks well for the progress being made in the new vocational educational program for the State. There are night schools in the cities attended by men and women who are ambitious to fit themselves to meet competition with others in their lines who probably had earlier advantages, but night schools for farmers are something new. It is encouraging to know that such a large number of farmers, the most of whom have tilled the soil the greater part of their lives, have accepted the opportunity to study their problems in order that they may fit themselves to meet changing conditions in their industry. As we understand the program of these schools, which are in charge of vocational teachers who are often assisted by the county agent, it is not cut and dried, but is very largely shaped by the farmers themselves. Farmer students bring to the class problems of their own. These problems are generally found to be of community interest. They are discussed and most always some farmer in the school has an answer to it. The discussion, of course, is directed by the teacher and at the end of the session these forward-looking farmer students are prepared to go home to stop up some leak in their business, or to adopt new measures to improve their earning capacity. Changing economic conditions in agriculture plus the many discoveries of new crops and new methods of production are placing the old-time farmer who follows the practices of his father and grandfather at a disadvantage. It does not pay to be a Chinaman in agriculture."

New England
Milk Prob-
lems

A Boston dispatch to the press of January 3 says: "What is said to be the first 'agricultural jury' ever to sit in the Council Chamber in the Capitol at Concord, N.H., has been considering the milk problem of the Granite State, which is essentially the milk problem of all Northern New England....The dairy farmers of Northern New England are in a serious predicament owing to a break in the wholesale price of milk and a milk war which benefits nobody. There is no verdict yet, and the end is not foreseen. Cream is coming to Boston today from as far away as Minnesota, Kansas, and Tennessee...."

South African Prof. H. B. Fantham, writing on "New Game Reserves in South
Game Re- Africa" in Nature (London) for December 12, says: "The conservation of
serves the natural fauna of a country is a matter of considerable importance.
With the advance of agriculture and industrial development, the animals
of South Africa, as in other parts of the world, have been in danger of
extinction....The South African Government has not been unmindful of
the interest and value of its fauna, and a number of large and import-
ant game reserves have been established, of which the Kruger National
Park in the Transvaal of 5,000,000 acres (more than 7,000 square miles)
in extent, and the Umfolosi Reserve in Zululand--the home of the fast
disappearing white rhinoceros--are perhaps the best known. Recently,
on July 3, the Government of the Union of South Africa proclaimed three
new game reserves, the constitution of which had been approved by
Parliament on May 8. The largest of these new reserves is termed the
Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, in the Division of Gordonia, some dis-
tance north of Upington....The second reserve is the Addo Elephants
National Park in the Divisions of Alexandria and Uitenhage, Eastern Cape
Province....The third reserve is styled the Bontebok National Park. It
is situated in the Division of Bredasdorp in the southwestern Cape
Province...."

Unemployment The industrial leaders of the Nation are fully alive to their
Insurance responsibilities in relation to the social welfare of their workers,
according to the National Industrial Conference Board. "They realize
that considerations of sound social policy and good business management
alike demand that industry do everything possible to protect its stable
and permanent working force against the vicissitudes of fluctuating em-
ployment," states the board, which continues: "The keen interest of in-
dustrial executives in this problem is indicated by the recent develop-
ment of private benefit plans in this country. On the other hand, plans
of public unemployment insurance in other countries, which have been
widely heralded as solutions of the unemployment problems, have broken
down in practice and stand today discredited. It would seem, therefore,
that State action for the establishment of similar schemes of general
compulsory insurance against unemployment in this country should be de-
ferred, at least for a reasonable time, and that industry should be
given an opportunity to work out its own solution of its unemployment
problem, unhampered by governmental intervention." The foregoing state-
ment is issued by the board in advance of publication of its report
on "Unemployment Benefits and Insurance...." (Manufacturers Record,
Dec. 31.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 8

Section 1

January 11, 1932.

EMERGENCY FINANCE CORPORATION

The press today says: "Operating with unusual speed, Congress will approve President Hoover's two billion dollar reconstruction finance corporation proposal this week with the view to getting it functioning quickly. The Senate has agreed to stay in session today until a final vote is reached. In the House general debate will begin with leaders preparing for a vote Wednesday or Thursday...."

TARIFF LEGIS- LATION

The press of January 10 states that the Democratic tariff bill, submitted by the ways and means committee last Friday and providing chiefly for curbing the powers of the President under the flexible provisions of the Hawley-Smoot Act, was passed in the House Saturday by a vote of 214 to 182. The bill will be sent to the Senate as soon as it convenes today.

FARM LOAN BODY PROPOSED

A farm loan corporation with a capital of \$500,000,000 was proposed on Saturday in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Browning of Tennessee. His measure would make the members of the Federal Farm Loan Board directors of the new organization, which could make loans to Federal intermediate credit banks, which in turn would use the money for advances to farmers on first mortgages for not more than three years. (Press, Jan. 10.)

BRUENING ON GERMAN DEBTS

An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin, January 10, says: "Chancellor Heinrich Bruening declared yesterday that the continuation of reparations payments is impossible and any attempt to maintain them 'must lead to disaster not only for Germany but for the whole world.' This declaration was included in an interview with the chief editor of the semiofficial Wolff News Agency. The chancellor said that at the impending Lausanne conference Germany would urge the abandonment of reparations...."

A Vienna dispatch today says: "Newspapers of Central and Southeastern Europe put the whole reparations problem up to the United States to solve, in their comment yesterday on Chancellor Bruening's declaration that Germany was unable to make further payments...."

CHINESE WHEAT BURNS

An Associated Press dispatch from Hankow, China, today says: "Fifty thousand bushels of American wheat, intended for starving victims of the Yangtse River floods of last summer, were destroyed by fire last night. There was no insurance. The grain was part of 15,000,000 bushels purchased from the American Farm Board."

Section 2

Business Conditions Two of the most significant trends in business conditions have been reduction in inventories and indications of relative stability in prices of important commodities, while progress made by basic American industries in readjustments to a lower level of prices, wages and other costs has been largely obscured by financial disturbances, the American Bankers Association Journal says in its current discussion of business conditions. "During the past year a substantial reduction in inventories has been accomplished through holding production below current shipments by a considerable number of industries, including automobiles, tires and tubes, petroleum and gasoline, heating and plumbing fixtures, cotton goods, hosiery, blister copper and zinc, sulphuric acid, methanol, superphosphates and acetate of lime, to mention only the most important for which monthly statistics are available," the Journal says. "A deficiency of production below consumption obviously can continue for only a limited time before production must be speeded up, and in the case of many commodities the future demand is much more likely to expand than to contract because of sheer replacement requirements, which can be postponed but are sure to assert themselves sooner or later. Overproduction is being corrected. At the same time, prices of finished goods are being brought into line with those of raw products through reduction in operating costs that will be a striking feature of the 1931 annual reports to be published shortly."

Depression Effects An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for January 2 says: "The effects of business depression are not all bad. For instance note the growing interest in economy in public and private affairs, the increasing attention to elimination of waste and extravagance. A great library, perhaps the greatest in the country, reports that since the advent of the current depression its circulation of books has increased over 30 per cent. And the increase in solid reading, or other than fiction, has been more than the average. All this means that more of our people are doing serious reading and studying, which will be good for them and for the country."

Farm Loans in Illinois An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for January 6 says: "It has been about two months since the new system of loans on corn was instituted for the use and benefit of Illinois farmers who are afforded the opportunity of getting some money on their crop while waiting for a better market to sell it. It is announced from Springfield that an average of 30 farmers each day are securing such loans. The State government is a party to all such transactions, for official sealers appointed by the State department of agriculture are sent to each farm whose owner applies for a loan, and puts his official seal upon the corn cribs which are used as a collateral for such a loan. The corn so sealed can not be taken from the cribs by the owners or any other person until it is released by the sealer. To tamper with the seal is a felony. Three hundred and sixty loans of this kind were made in Illinois up to Dec. 17, the last date for which figures are available. Loans were made in 36 different counties, and they averaged about \$500 each, or a little less. Market prices for corn have gone down an average of about 4 cents since the first of November. It is on the expectancy that a reversal of trend will take place soon that farmers are

holding their corn, and meanwhile using the new Government machinery to get money on their corn as collateral for pressing domestic needs. If the price trend turns during the next 60 days, probably most of this corn will be released from seal. Just how the first few months of the experiment will work out, may prove an interesting guide for future use of the plan, or not."

Production
and Stab-
ilization

An editorial in The Dairy Record for January 6 says: "One thing which does not appear to be appreciated by followers of those who advocate price stabilization, in one form or another, is that to be successful, stabilization must be on the basis of a price which is sufficiently low to discourage surplus production. Among the rank and file of those who give their support to such proposals, there is a conviction founded upon some vague reasoning that if such a program is put into effect through the aid of government money, the markets for their products will be materially improved. Temporarily, this may be true. But in the long run, probably within the following crop season, any plan which does not take cognizance of the fact that stabilization must be accompanied by definite restrictions in production will certainly fail to achieve its ends. Voluntary restriction is but an idle dream. There is only one factor which will prove efficacious in curtailing production and this is the economic consideration of a low price. Effective stabilization possibly may be accomplished where control of a product is in a few strong hands, although even this is yet to be proved; to meet the conditions under which it is proposed by our farm leaders, it seems almost hopeless. Without stabilization, the farmer will suffer from the effects of a painful deflation; with stabilization on the basis which it is now proposed, he will suffer just as much in the end, for any sums which may be appropriated for it will probably do no more than suffice to offset the expansion in production which it will encourage. The farmer will gain nothing and the taxpayer will be burdened with an addition to already heavy Government costs."

Science and
Agricul-
ture

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for January says: "Scientific research is just a high-sounding phrase to most of us, but that agriculture owes much of the advance it has made in the last half century to science is the plain truth. The laboratory yields its secrets only to its elect, but the results are often so simple that a child can profit by them. Examples of this are plentiful on the farm, and now comes an announcement from the research laboratory of a large commercial feed plant of a discovery which will interest poultry raisers, especially just now. Through scores of experiments in feeding many thousands of baby chicks these scientists say they have proven that a proper synchronization of proteins in the feed is necessary to produce best results in pigmentation, feathering, growth, and vitality. They refer to the discovery as an ingredient which no doubt will prove equally successful in all livestock rations."

Wool Advisory
Committee

Cooperatives handling wool and/or mohair have established a new advisory committee for their commodity in accordance with the provision of the agricultural marketing act. The membership as certified to the Federal Farm Board is as follows: F. J. Kagenbarth, Spencer, Idaho, president, National Wool Growers Association; James A. Hooper, Salt Lake

City, Utah, secretary-treasurer, Utah Wool Marketing Association; Fred T. Earwood, Sonora, Texas, vice president, Sonora Wool and Mohair Marketing Corporation; W. Marshall Ross, Gibbon, Nebraska, president, Midwest Wool Marketing Association; S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho, breeder and wool grower; Charles F. H. Johnson, Passaic, New Jersey, president, Botany Mills; Merle Bell, Worcester, Mass., president, The Bell Company. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Bell are manufacturers. The committee was chosen at an election held in Chicago, Illinois, December 8, 1931, and will serve for one year from January 1, 1932.

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for January 9 says: "There has been a moderate demand for wool, which has implied rather more interest on the part of the mills. Mostly, the call has been for fine and half-blood combing wools, but there is some request for woolen descriptions also and the market is generally steady. Sales resumed in Australia at about the same level of prices prevailing prior to the holidays. South Africa is now on a competing level with Australia. Bradford and the Continental markets are firmer. Reports from the goods markets indicate a fairly early resumption in business, especially in view of the fact that Easter is early this year. Consumption has fallen off in the last three or four months, but in 1931 was fully 20 per cent greater than in the previous year."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for January says: "In times of great religious decay, it is not unusual for those suffering most to stone the prophets. Of course, at a time like this, wisdom dictates that they should rally to their prophets and give them unusual support. But often people in distress do the things they ought not to do, and leave undone the things they ought to do. Hence they go from bad to worse instead of getting on the road that leads them out of the wilderness. The county agent is the farmer's prophet. At times like these the farmer needs all the expert knowledge he can get. Expenses must be cut down, and economies must be adopted. But it is bad economy to dismiss your leader at a time when you are most in need of his leadership. In prosperous times it is difficult for the agent to bring about changes in methods of farming that would mean real profit to the farmer. While farmers are doing well they are slow to make changes, even when they give promise of substantial gain. But farmers are now anxious to receive instructions in anything that promises improvement. Hence the work of the county agent will bring larger results in lifting the community to a higher plane of efficiency than it could possibly do in normal times. Don't stone your prophets!"

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

January 8.—Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11.50; cows, good and choice \$4.25 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$8.50; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.80 to \$4.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.45; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$4. to \$4.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.50 to \$5.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 70 1/8 to 73 1/8¢; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 57¢; Kansas City 51¢ to 55¢; No.2 hard winter, St. Louis 55 3/4¢; Kansas City 53¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 37 1/4 to 37 3/4¢; Minneapolis 41¢ to 42¢; Kansas City 37¢ to 38 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 36 3/4 to 37 3/4¢; Minneapolis 46 to 46 1/2¢; St. Louis 37 to 39¢; Kansas City 39 to 40¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 36 3/4¢ to 37 3/4¢; Minneapolis 46¢ to 46 1/2¢; St. Louis 37 to 39¢; Kansas City 39 to 40¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 24 3/4¢; Minneapolis 26 7/8 to 27 3/8¢; St. Louis 25¢; Kansas City 28¢ to 30¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds sacked in eastern cities; 53¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites 95¢-\$1.05 in the East; 72¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 82½-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-66¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.50-\$2.35 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; \$1.90-\$2.20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$12-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$2 per 1½-bushel hampers in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢ in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$3 and Rhode Island Greenings \$3.50-\$4 per barrel in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings in bushel baskets, cold storage stock \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 9 designated markets (New Orleans holiday) advanced 10 points to 5.99¢ per lb. On the same day last year the average of the same 9 markets was 9.27¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 6.38¢. New Orleans holiday.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24 to 24½¢; 91 score, 23½¢; 90 score, 23½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13½ to 15½¢; Single Daisies, 13½ to 14½¢; Young Americas, 14½ to 14½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 9

Section 1

January 12, 1932.

FINANCIAL RELIEF BILL

By a vote of 63 to 8, the emergency \$2,000,000,000 reconstruction finance corporation urged by President Hoover was approved by the Senate last night and sent to the House, where a vote is expected tomorrow or Thursday. (Press, Jan. 12.)

PACKERS CONSENT DECREE

The Supreme Court said yesterday it would pass on the recent modification of the packers consent decree and set the argument for February 29. The case has been in the courts in one form or another almost since 1920. (A.P., Jan. 12.)

MACDONALD RECEIVES AWARD

A Detroit dispatch today says: "Delegates from thirty countries are attending the American Road Builders' Association convention, which opened yesterday and will last five days.... Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads for twelve years, received the George L. Bartlett bronze plaque last night from the association for his 'outstanding contribution to highway progress.'"

GERMAN CREDITS

A Basle dispatch today says: "The Bank of France reserved at a meeting of the World Bank board at Basle yesterday the right to veto the extension of the \$100,000,000 credit to the Reichsbank which expires on February 4. It is thereby assured that France during the first ten days of the Lausanne conference will have decisive control over German currency. The refusal to prolong this credit would reduce the Reichsbank's gold coverage to about 10 per cent of its note circulation. This, according to banking authorities, would result in an immediate German declaration of a complete moratorium and depreciation of the value of the Reichsmark...."

A Berlin dispatch today says: "The conclusion of the bankers' negotiations for the further stabilization of Germany's foreign credits is expected about the end of this week in financial quarters. While there are still many details unsettled, the representatives of the creditors have been reconciled on the whole to conditions which are believed to be acceptable to the German debtors...."

KANSAS FARM LOANS

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita says: "A decline in the delinquency in the payment of installments due on loans from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita has been recorded in recent months, at a time when the stock market has been slumping, and this is due, according to the bank's president, John Fields, to 'the concentration on the part of the borrowers on efforts to keep what they have--their farm homes and farm equipment.' The extent to which they are doing this is reflected in the manner in which they are keeping up payments due on farm loans... Kansas borrowers started in the right direction with a decrease in total delinquencies of 4.3 per cent in October followed with a further decrease of 3.3 per cent in November and an additional 1.6 per cent decrease in the first 10 days of December...."

Section 2

Credit
Liquidation of indebtedness incurred during prosperity and if the liquidation of credit may be taken as a measure of the duration of a depression, the end of the present slump should not be far away, declares the current issue of the American Bankers Association Journal. "For two and one-quarter years there has been a heavy and almost uninterrupted decline in the outstanding volume of different kinds of indebtedness," the Journal says....During the space of two years, the total reduction in all short-term credit indicated in these data amounted to \$12,624,-000,000 or 36 per cent, the Journal says, and total reported security loans declined from \$16,954,000,000 to \$8,361,000,000 or by 50 per cent. It continues: "Part of the liquidation of secured loans has resulted from the borrowers paying up for their securities at banks and brokers and having them transferred to their own names, as the marked increase in the number of shareholders of record on the books of representative corporations will show; part represents the extinguishment of loans by selling out the securities to those able to buy them for cash; and part reflects the lower level of quotations now prevailing...."

Economic
Conditions An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for January 9 says: "On the same day on which Governor Roosevelt sounded the tocsin of despair as a rallying-cry for his party, the General Electric Co. published the fact that holders of its common stock had increased from 107,025 to 140,483 between December, 1930, and the same month in 1931. In approximately the same period United States Steel common stockholders became 174,507 as compared with 141,907 a year before; owners of Pennsylvania Railroad stock reached the maximum number in the company's long history at 243,361, as against 233,451 at the end of 1930....Or have they been reflecting that upwards of 80 per cent of American labor still has some sort of a job, that something like 95 per cent of total bank deposits remain unaffected by bank difficulties, that the country still has an abundance of foodstuffs, raw materials, fuel, power, skilled labor? And that Congress is aware as it seldom has been of the immediate exigencies of the time? And that the peoples of Europe at least appear to be moving slowly toward a sane and workable composition of their quarrels?..."

Farm Prices An editorial in The Washington Farmer for December 24 says: "Prices of farm products decline most in periods of trade depression, says Secretary of Agriculture Hyde in his annual report. The Secretary points out that this tendency was painfully in evidence in the depression of 1921, and has received a new demonstration in 1930 and 1931. However, farm prices which fall faster in depressions rise faster in recoveries, is the belief of the Secretary. Such disparities tend to disappear as business revives. Farm prices which fall faster in depressions rise faster in recoveries. The disparities arise in periods of depression from the fact that farm production is not easily or quickly adjusted to market changes, whereas the output of many non-agricultural commodities is adjusted promptly. In agriculture, production continues to overshoot demand; in industry, on the other hand, the maladjustment between supply and demand shows itself in unemployment

rather than in a persistent accumulation of commodities. On the other hand, the prices of practically all agricultural products reflect changes in demand conditions quickly. On the other hand, the prices of many nonagricultural products are more or less customary, and depend largely on elements other than those springing from the immediate business situation."

Florida
Land

An editorial in The Miami Herald for January 4 says: "The problem of what to do with several million acres of abandoned land in south Florida is being attacked by the West Palm Beach Junior Chamber of Commerce, which is advocating a homestead law as an aid to populating its vacant acres. The West Palm Beach group points out that of the 500,000 acres of potentially rich Everglades land in that county now gone from the tax books and to all purposes lost to production as well as tax paying, much could be homesteaded by the State. Selected areas on which taxes have become delinquent for more than two years could be taken by the State, the titles cleared, and homesteaded to farmers. At the end of three years, if the farmer has carried out the homestead conditions, has cleared the land and constructed suitable buildings, he would gain title and would begin paying taxes...."

Soil Value
to Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for January 5 says: "The washing of cultivated soil has become a problem that makes agriculture appear to be a temporary industry. Problems in soil washing found in the Corn Belt are multiplied a hundred times in irrigation districts of the West, according to a discussion in Scientific American's January issue, in which W. R. Chapline says that the Zuni reservoir in New Mexico has filled with erosion debris to over 70 per cent of its capacity in 22 years. The great Hoover dam on the Colorado River will create an immense reservoir for flood control and irrigation, yet the millions of tons of silt carried by the water past that dam site each year will completely fill that reservoir within 220 years and will destroy its effectiveness in much less time. The World War encouraged cultivation of many fields that should have remained in grass or timber for the slope of the ground is such that the soil washes away. Not only is fertile soil lost from those fields, but that soil settles in the beds of creeks and rivers and adds to the flood problems. Cultivation on all fields where soil washes badly should be stopped. Many central Illinois farmers are building terraces and brush dams to keep their fertile soil at home. The day may come when land owners will be required to take steps to keep their soil from washing into and filling the creeks and rivers, for flood control is an increasing problem. The Corn Belt's supremacy in agriculture is the result of its fertility and its comparatively level fields. When this temporary nature of the soil is considered, it appears that the Corn Belt of central Illinois will be producing corn long after some of the more temporary irrigated districts of the West have been abandoned. Nevertheless the same problem applies here to a lesser degree. Many of our sloping fields should be returned to grass or terraced."

University
Training
and In-
dustry

An editorial in *Nature* (London) for December 19 says: "In an address delivered at Oxford during the annual meeting of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaus, Prof. A. M. Carr-Saunders suggested that in the tendency for the modern university to give professional training we are returning to the old tradition, when the prime function of a university was to equip its members for life, even though life was to them represented at first by no more than the Law or the Church. In this view he is supported by Prof. S. Alexander, who recently suggested to a Manchester audience that the inclusion of technology is the distinctive feature of university work and the best key to the understanding of the real business of a university. At the first sight this attitude may appear sharply opposed to the view of J. S. Mill that 'Universities are not intended to teach the knowledge required to fit men for some special mode of gaining their livelihood. Their object is not to make skilful lawyers or physicians or engineers, but capable and cultivated human beings.' The contrast, however, is more apparent than real, for Professor Alexander's assertion that 'What the University seeks to provide is the command of a subject, afterwards to be applied, which will make the application worthy of a free man' is scarcely to be distinguished from Mill's conclusion: 'What professional men should carry away with them from an university is not professional knowledge, but that which should direct the use of their professional knowledge and bring the light of general culture to illuminate the technicalities of a special pursuit.' Essentially, however, Professor Alexander, as much as J. S. Mill, is concerned that the graduate should acquire that sense of values which is essential to the intelligent use of knowledge. Sir J. J. Thomson, in his presidential address to Section A (Mathematical and Physical Sciences) of the British Association on Sept. 24, directed attention to the danger of overspecialization in research courses, even in laboratories where the importance of mental training is fully realized, and asserted that the student often spends too much time in performing his experiments and too little time in thinking about them...."

World Pop-
ulation
Growth

While the population of France has increased by about 10,000,000, or about 30 per cent in the last century, as figures from the recent French census reveal, the population of the United States has increased by about 110,000,000, or about 900 per cent. During the same period the population of Great Britain has increased about 80 per cent and the population of the world--now put at 1,992,500,000, as compared with 847,000,000 in 1830--is estimated to have gained about 135 per cent. (Press, Jan. 3.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 11.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5 to \$6.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.50 to \$5.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 70 to 73¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 55½¢; St. Louis 57 to 57½¢; Kansas City 53¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 56¢; Kansas City 50 to 51½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 36¢; Minneapolis 39½ to 40½¢; Kansas City 37 to 38¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 35½ to 37¢; Minneapolis 43 to 43½¢; St. Louis 36 to 37½¢; Kansas City 39 to 40½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24½ to 25½¢; Minneapolis 26 7/8 to 27 7/8¢; St. Louis 25¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 27½ to 30¢.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine ranged mostly 90¢- \$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities with f.o.b. sales 48¢-53¢ at Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites brought 80¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties of onions closed at \$1.50-\$2.50 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; \$2.25 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$24 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$12-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.50 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$2.50 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.20-\$1.30 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$1.12½-\$1.25; Wealthys \$1; McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 and Delicious \$1.25-\$1.37½ per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage Baldwins \$1-\$1.05 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point to 6.04¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.23¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 6.39¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 6.38¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 24¢; 91 score, 23¢; 90 score, 22½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13½¢; Young Americas, 13½ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 10

Section 1

January 13, 1932.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE COR- PORATION

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with a contemplated lending capacity of \$2,000,000,000, will be in operation a few days after the House passes the bill for its creation, President Hoover told Senate leaders with whom he conferred yesterday, according to the press today. The report says: "The President said that he had virtually decided upon the four lay directors, who, with the Secretary of the Treasury, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Land Bank Commissioner, will direct the affairs of this relief organization...."

FARM RELIEF PROGRAM

The Associated Press today says: "Announcing they spoke with one voice, three agricultural leaders yesterday placed upon President Hoover's desk a far-flung six-point program designed to aid the farmer. Their suggestions ranged from amendment of the Farm Board act to revision of the tariff and on to the enactment of legislation to prohibit short selling. The program was brought to the White House by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The letter of transmittal he carried, however, bore not only his name but those of L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, and John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers Union.

"Earlier the three, testifying before the House agriculture committee, criticized the Farm Board but opposed its abolishment and urged new legislation adding the equalization fee and export debenture to its functions...."

DEBT REVISION AGREEMENT REPORT

A Paris dispatch today says: "An agreement between France and Great Britain for settling war debts and reparations was reported last night as Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British treasury expert, concluded negotiations with government leaders and returned to London. The accord was understood to provide for a European settlement of the reparations issue which would then be submitted to the United States in connection with possible cancellation or adjustment of the war debts which Europe owes the American Government. France and Britain would jointly submit the plan to the United States, it was said. The plan was reported to provide: 1. A two-year moratorium on conditional reparations payments by Germany to the European powers. 2. Creation of German railway bonds bearing a total of 660,000,000 marks (\$158,000,000) to meet the unconditional reparations payments, beginning in 1934. 3. In event of cancellation of the intergovernmental war debts, part of these railway bonds would be allotted to the United States as compensation...."

NEW ZEALAND- CANADIAN PACT

A Honolulu dispatch January 10 states that agreement on many matters affecting trade relations between Canada and New Zealand was announced January 9 by representatives of those countries, who withheld details.

Section 2

Alcohol from Wood Alcohol made from wood--not wood alcohol--by an improved method in England, is declared commercially practicable where sawdust can be obtained at a dollar a ton or less and a supply of 200 tons a day is available. The process, which will recover from 35 to 40 gallons of alcohol per ton of dry sawdust, was worked out by Dr. Harold A. Auden and Dr. Walter P. Joshua, of the Distillers' Company Research Laboratory at Epsom. The process consists in forcing acidulated water, containing two parts of sulphuric acid per thousand, at a temperature of 180 degrees Centigrade and a pressure of twelve atmospheres, through sawdust packed in lead-lined vessels. Under these conditions nearly half of the sawdust is changed into fermentable sugars. The molasses thus obtained is fermented with yeast in the usual way to obtain the alcohol. (Science, Jan. 8.)

Business Conditions The Business Week for January 13 says: "Accelerated action by Congress on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in response to public and presidential pressure, reassuring rumors of better agreement between Britain and France as the reparations conference approaches, early evidence of fairly vigorous reinvestment demand in security markets, and a general lull in output of bad news have helped to lend a more hopeful color to the first week of the new year....Statistical records covering the holiday weeks are of no special significance except as indicating the extreme and expected slackness of year-end activity....Still there is distinct encouragement in continued steadiness in commodity prices, well sustained levels of power production and car loadings, and recent signs that some seasonal rise in steel production is not going to be delayed despite uncertainties of prices and of demand from principal consuming industries....New model automobile output has gained headway and this indefatigable industry is again making its appeal to the starved instincts of a motor hungry American public with irresistible attractive products, and with inspiring indifference to the stupid assumption that we must go back to a horse and buggy standard of living....The spectacle of confidence, courage, and consideration for the consumer which the annual automobile show supplies, this year especially brings a touch of spring into the air of a troubled and tired world, reminding it that all God's children still want things, will keep on wanting them, and will wangle a way to get them whether economic moralists think they ought to have them or not."

Chestnut Return An editorial in New England Homestead for December 26 says: "Admirers of that staunch tree, the chestnut, and its friends are legion among New England farm folks, will find much satisfaction in the recent announcement that it may again return to our hillsides. Such is the opinion of Dr. G. P. Clinton, botanist of the Connecticut experiment station, prompted as the result of field observations and experiments with cultures of the blight ever since it began its destructive work 20 years ago. This summer he and an associate inoculated trees on the station grounds with cultures of the fungus that had been kept alive for 20 years by letting it feed on dead material. In comparison, they also inoculated trees with cultures that were two years old or less. The results were that the trees treated with the old fungus failed to

catch the disease, while the other chestnuts became infected. In true scientific style, however, these scientists will continue their experiment to confirm its freedom from error before accepting the apparent indication that age causes the fungus to lose its virulence....If the coming years support Doctor Clinton's belief, the returning chestnut will find a hearty welcome tendered it by New England farmers."

Food Con-
sumption
in
Germany

The Berlin correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association says in the issue for January 9: "In Germany the consumption of luxury articles has declined but fortunately the consumption of necessary foods has remained steady. In fact, the amounts consumed per person are in some instances above those of 1913. The articles of consumption chiefly affected by the decline are coffee, tea, cocoa, beer, cigars and cigarettes. Unemployment and reduction of income have brought about considerable retrenchment. The average monthly consumption of beer during the second quarter of 1931 was only 39,000,000 hectoliters as compared with 49,000,000 hectoliters during the same period of the previous year, the decline being 20 per cent. The consumption of cigarettes has declined 46 per cent. During the second quarter of 1931, the average monthly consumption of cigarettes was 15,000,000,000 as against 28,000,000,000 during the corresponding period of 1930. Also the consumption of smoking tobacco during the second quarter of 1931 was 11 per cent less than in 1930. A quantitative decrease in meat consumption, which might have been expected as a result of the reduction in incomes, was prevented by the drop in meat prices. The meat consumption was 3.4 per cent above that of 1913 and 12.8 per cent above that of the depression year 1926. There was a slight decline in the consumption of bread, and especially of rye bread. The consumption of potatoes has not increased, even in recent months. Precisely potato consumption as a substitute for articles of higher food value (compare conditions during the war) is regarded by economists as a true measure of the status of the food consumption."

Kansas
Farm Loans

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita states that nearly twice the number of farmers have borrowed from local financial institutions which have discounted their paper with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita during the current year compared with 1930. The amount of livestock loans discounted by the bank increased from \$1,765,948 at the end of November, 1930, to \$2,399,518 November 30, 1931.

Manufacturing
and Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for January 7 says: "Take a map of the United States and pick out half the States, 24 in number, which have the largest total income from manufacturing and agriculture. Comparing these with the 24 remaining States, you will soon see that the States and sections of the country having the largest income from manufacturing, as a rule also have the largest income from agriculture. You will also see that in the remaining 24 States, the income from agriculture is larger than the income from manufacturing, but the total income dwindles to about five billions, or 14 per cent of the total income of the 48 States. One is driven to the conclusion that agriculture fares the best as a rule in States and sections of the country where manufacturing predominates in the total income received."

Milk and
Typhoid

James G. Cumming, M.D., Chief of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, Washington, is the author of a comprehensive article entitled "Should the Barriers Against Typhoid be Continued?" in The Journal of the American Medical Association for January 9. In this he says: "... Another major factor in the control of typhoid transmission is the pasteurization of milk. As far back as 1892, Nathan Straus, interested in preventing infant mortality, established milk depots in New York City. It was, however, somewhat later that contaminated milk was recognized as the means of transmission of infectious diseases, including typhoid. In fact, it was not until twenty years after the establishment of the first depot that Mr. Straus could say that he had won his fight for safe milk....It may be said that our control of typhoid is the result of blocking the major avenues of infection distribution. This continuous blocking process through the purification of milk and water has successively reduced the number of new cases in each human cycle of typhoid fever. Thus there has been an automatic reduction in the number of healthy carriers, both because those produced before sanitary control measures were perfected are gradually dying off and because each newly produced group consists of a progressively diminishing number. All of which means that there is a cumulative decrease in both cases and carriers with each succeeding year...."

Section 3Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Modern Miller for January 9 says: "...It is the Government that acts when the corn borer becomes a menace, or when the 'Australian Wheat Take-All' makes its appearance with a deadly root disease. The wheat grower and the flour miller have been well served by numerous bureau activities and public and congressional scrutiny should not be destructive of very many useful and necessary things. We do not believe in crippling...the good works in the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. This garden of bureaus and divisions simply needs intelligent weeding."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 12.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.30; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.50 to \$5.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 69 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 72 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 56¢; Kansas City 54¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom.); Kansas City 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 37¢; Minneapolis 39 to 40¢; Kansas City 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 35 to 37¢; Minneapolis 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 43¢; St. Louis 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 26 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 27 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 48¢-50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.50-\$2.40 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; few \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$23 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.40-\$1.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 40¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in eastern city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 70¢-75¢ in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1-\$1.25; McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 and Delicious \$1 per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 and Baldwins \$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 6.04¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.23¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 6.40¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 6.38¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 32 score, 23 to 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 11

Section 1

January 14, 1932.

LAND GRANT BILL

The press today says: "Without the formality of a roll call, the Senate yesterday passed the bill appropriating \$125,000,000 for additional Treasury investment in the Federal farm land banks. The measure was the first on President Hoover's bank stabilization and credit expansion program to receive the approval of both branches of Congress. The measure now will go to a conference committee to iron out some conflicting amendments. The President probably will receive the measure by Saturday. Having passed this measure, the Senate adjourned until Friday."

INCREASED TAXATION URGED

Plans for balancing the budget by economies and increased taxation were described before the ways and means committee yesterday by Secretary Mellon and Under-Secretary Mills of the Treasury, according to the press today. The Government's credit must not be impaired, the officials said, with a warning against borrowing. Mr. Mellon outlined a two-year "emergency" program whereby the Treasury hopes to raise additional revenue of \$920,000,000, or enough to balance the books in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and \$390,000,000 additional during the current fiscal year.

NATIONAL CREDIT CORPORATION

A New York dispatch today says: "As a result of steady expansion in operations, the National Credit Corporation last night sent out its second call for payment of 10 per cent of its \$300,000,000 capital subscribed by member banks. While no comment was available from directors of the corporation, subscribing banks which will receive the notice inferred from this development that the corporation has by now advanced \$100,000,000 to banks throughout the country. In the main, these advances have been made to the smaller banks, loans ranging down to as little as \$10,000...."

GRAIN TRADE CURB ASKED

A bill designed to prevent manipulation of grain exchanges was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Haugen of Iowa at the suggestion of the Farm Bureau Federation. (Press, Jan. 14)

COTTON CO- OPERATIVES

Cotton cooperative associations have been invited by the Federal Farm Board to establish a new advisory committee for this commodity at an election to be held February 1, 1932, at the offices of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, New Orleans, Louisiana. The new committee will serve until January 1, 1933. For the purpose of aiding in the selection of the members of the advisory committee the cotton producing areas have been divided into four districts.

Agriculture
in 1932

"Two of these factors bid fair to continue their effect. Russian credit is dependent on its exports. With these reduced it is unable to keep on buying American machinery. The Soviets have demonstrated no ability to manufacture satisfactory farm machinery of their own or to maintain American-made machinery in effective condition. This failing in their wheat plans, which are based on machine working, should be no less serious in 1932 than it was the past season. The Southwest, now the world's premier wheat area, has cut its acreage substantially. A considerable portion of it entered the winter with a shortage of moisture, almost always a bad omen in that area. Nor should it be overlooked that the Southwest has had a longer succession of favorable years than the weather records of the past would entitle it to. With its wheat growers crippled by two disastrous years, Canadian wheat production can scarcely make any pronounced recovery in a year's time....

"Meanwhile, there are two signs connected with agriculture that are regarded by some as barometers of business recovery. One is an increasing demand for cotton, and the other is the hide market, which began to display firmness late in the fall. Those who follow the latter

say that a rise in hide prices invariably precedes a general advance in business by from three to six months. Farming, at least a large part of it, is ready to join in that recovery. It has made necessary readjustments at a painful cost. An upturn can only be deflected by conditions outside itself and beyond its control."

Cellophane

The Wall St. Journal for January 13 says: "Although cellophane has already been applied to a wide variety of uses since its recent introduction, one of the most novel potential applications of this product is suggested by an automotive engineer who sees no reason why nitro-cellulose materials such as cellophane and analogous products should not be used in construction of automobile bodies. This proposal not only envisages cellophane as a substitute for glass and roof materials, thereby permitting full access to sunlight, but also its use in translucent form to replace sheet steel as a covering for automobile bodies. The benefits of the latter would lie in reduced body weight, with consequent economy and increased ease of handling."

Cotton

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for January 13 says: "Present crop of cotton shows considerable improvement in both grade and staple as compared with the three preceding ones. Weather has favored the crop the past season, but it is to be hoped that a part of the improvement in quality is due to better cultural methods, something that is essential to bringing profitable farming to an important section of the country....Color and the amount of dirt in the cotton determine its grade. There is a premium for cotton above the basic grade and a discount on the grades below basic....And why should not a superior staple and better grade be desired, since spinners pay for the cotton on the basis of its spinning value? A long, strong and uniform staple is worth more than a short, weak and irregular one. For years our producers have been overlooking this fact and producing too much short staple. In this way they have played into the hands of foreign competitors who have been working to improve the quality of their product. The improvement in staple this year gives a little encouragement to those who are attempting to make producers see the necessity of raising the kind of cotton that both domestic and foreign mills demand."

County Agents

An editorial in The Dakota Farmer for January 9 says: "In periods of depression the tax-supported functions most recently inaugurated are the first to be discarded. County agents are partly supported by tax money. Extension work of which county agent efforts are but one of several methods of adult teaching is a comparatively new innovation of spreading knowledge. Its newness brings it among the first to fall beneath the scrutiny of those who desire tax reduction....In summarizing some of the marketing and credit phases of the work of county agents during the past five years in North Dakota it was mentioned that 402,222 bushels of seed grain were located and sold for farmers, 1,887,832 pounds of alfalfa and sweet clover seed were made available, 193,525 grade female livestock were purchased, 14,051 head of purebred sires were bought or exchanged, 13,377 purebred females were purchased, and \$1,414,846 in credit for the purchase of livestock and seed was obtained."

Economic

Conditions

William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, writes of "Psychological Factors in Business Depression" in The New York Times for January 10. He says in part: "...It is true that conditions in other countries affect us; the decline in our foreign trade is real, not imaginary. But our prosperity never depended largely on foreign markets. Not once in all our history has our excess of exports over imports amounted to 3 per cent of our national output. And it is only the excess which helps to make up for a deficiency of consumer demand at home. How, then, can a decline in our 'favorable balance of trade' explain a decline, since 1929, to 38 per cent below normal in business activity? Moreover, prior to 1929 the falling off in the volume of our exports was negligible. Turning to our imports--coffee, sugar, rubber, tin, silk and the rest--we find that we can buy most of these goods at about half price. As a result, we can supply our normal needs from abroad for about \$1,000,000,000 less than we could two years ago. As a matter of fact, it is our own consumption, our own buying, our own finances, our own state of mind, which largely determine not only our prosperity but that of much of the outside world. This conclusion is fully supported by statistics recently compiled by Carl Snyder, chief statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. We might make a rapid recovery from this depression if we could dispel the illusion that the rest of the world is chiefly to blame for it. The fact is, we have a home market which will readily absorb a larger total volume of consumers' goods than we have ever produced, just as soon as we devise means of increasing consumer purchasing power at the right rate. We can do that whenever we decide to do it. The volume and flow of money is sufficiently subject to our control. Money is, in fact, the only agency of production which is not now ready to do its part...."

Seed Wheat
for North-
west

An editorial in The Dakota Farmer for January 9 says: "State committees in North and South Dakota are aiding farmers of the Northwest in getting the right wheat for seed for next year. Federal, State, and private agencies have combined to maintain the notable improvements in seed stocks which have been achieved in this hard spring wheat area in the last decade. Depletion of seed supplies by drought in some areas has threatened these improvements. Experience has often shown that after a drought inferior seed was sold to farmers, often at exorbitant prices, and that it took years to undo the damage. It is to prevent such a setback that action has been taken to insure good seed wheat for next year in the Northwest. The program will enable seed improvement workers to maintain the gains they have made and in many cases it will mean improved seed for the farmers."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 13.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.80 to \$4; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.85 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.75 to \$5.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 69 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 72 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 51 to 55¢ (Nom.); No.2 hard winter St. Louis 56¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 39 to 40¢; Kansas City 38 to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 42 to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 37¢; Kansas City 40 to 41¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 26 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 27 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 27 to 30¢ (Nom.)

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 48¢-50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; mostly 60¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions \$1.75-\$2.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$2 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$12-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1-\$1.25; Wealthys 93¢ and Yorks 75¢-80¢ per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.40; Jonathans \$1.25 and Grimes 65¢-75¢ in Chicago.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 13 points to 6.17¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.26¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 6.54¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 6.51¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 12

Section 1

January 15, 1932.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

The press today says: "Total money in circulation declined \$42,000,000 during the week ended January 13, according to the report yesterday of the Federal Reserve banks. The return of currency to the banks occurred principally in the interior Federal Reserve districts and was believed to have been an index of the response given to the Government's program for aiding the banking system. While money in circulation declined \$42,000,000 the reduction in Federal Reserve note circulation was only \$15,260,000. It was evident that the difference was largely accounted for through the return to banks of gold coin and certificates...."

RAIL WAGE PARLEY

A Chicago dispatch today states that the joint conference of the railway brotherhoods and the committee of nine railway presidents was postponed until today, after Daniel Willard, chairman of the railroad committee, had announced that a question has arisen regarding the authority vested in some of the railway presidents. The report says: "Mr. Willard stated that some of the restrictions on the authority given the railway committee by nine of the western roads and one eastern line needed clarifying, and that he would immediately telephone the railroads in question in order to straighten out the technicality...."

NEW YORK FARM MORTGAGES

A Rochester, N.Y., dispatch today states that provision of credit and financial aid for communities in distress and a moratorium on farm mortgages in New York State were demanded yesterday before 5,000 delegates to the annual convention of the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester. The report says: "Credit aid was recommended on a resolution asking the president of the organization to name a committee to direct a financial program. It was introduced by Bruce Jones of Hall, chairman of the resolutions committee. The farm mortgage moratorium was urged by Charles Kenyon of Morton in his final address as retiring president. A second resolution placed before the convention asked that if any tax revision is made in New York State, no more than 40 per cent be imposed upon real estate...."

REPARATIONS MEETINGS

A Basle dispatch today says: "The present outlook is that the Lausanne conference will be very short and will be limited to making a very short provisional arrangement, according to banking sources at Basle in constant and close touch with all the interested European central banks. It probably will end in a week or ten days in a two-year reparations moratorium with a provision proposed by the British, as a solace to Germany for convoking another conference to re-examine the whole situation at the end of the year. That is to say, after the elections in the United States and after the depression has some time to lift. Wall Street's recent rise encourages this program...."

Section 2

Cotton in
1931

C. O. Moser, vice president of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, writing in Commerce and Finance for January 13, says: "The past year was characterized by many noteworthy conditions and circumstances in the cotton industry which might well be pondered over. A few of them are the following: 1. American cotton has regained its place of dominance in world markets--in the preference of the mills of the world. 2. American farmers have again demonstrated their practical response in improving the staple and character of their cotton under proper price incentive for quality production--reflected back to the individual producer. 3. That under favorable climatic conditions we can still produce a crop averaging 200 pounds of lint per acre, and make a larger crop than needed on a relatively smaller acreage, resulting in the paradox that successful production and a bountiful harvest brings financial ruin to producers, their financiers and other creditors, and destruction of the buying power of the cotton textile industry's best consumer customers. 4. This season also demonstrates that American farmers can, when necessity compels, produce superior quality cotton at as low a money cost as cotton growers in any other country, but a production cost so low that it does not permit the producer to consume his normal quantity of finished products or to safeguard the health or educational standards of his family is a delusion, and a boomerang that will surely return to extend the downward curve of the cotton price cycle, accelerate and prolong the general business depression and bring about possible social consequences not measurable in money costs. 5. The inadequacy of voluntary efforts at more nearly adjusting production to demand by individual action of producers reveals the practical difficulty of harmonizing conflicts of interest between cotton farmers as individuals and as a group; and points to the apparent necessity of accomplishing the desired end by constructive legislation--much the same result, if not the same device as is hoped for by limiting the hours of labor in cotton mills by legislation...."

Egg Industry

in Scotland

An editorial in The Scottish Farmer for January 2 says: "Mr. Skelton has done well in drawing attention to the importance of the poultry industry, and the tribute he pays to the poultry farmer is well deserved. There is no branch of farming in which progress has been greater, in which the practitioners are so receptive of scientific advance in knowledge, and in which the results have proved so gratifying. It is an axiom that the productivity of the pig causes recurrent crises. Science has made the hen even more prolific, and yet home production has not yet satisfied the home demand. During 1930 there were imported 16,390,735 pounds worth of eggs; Denmark contributing 4,698,356 pounds worth, Holland 2,634,118 pounds worth, and the Irish Free State 2,711,038 pounds worth, while the remainder came from Belgium, Poland and China. There is evidently considerable room for expansion. The Scottish returns for 1930 show a steady increase in the number of poultry, the figures there being 6,317,000 fowls, 225,600 ducks, 23,100 geese and 98,000 turkeys. These figures mean that the poultry population is now more than 50 per cent greater than that of 1913. When the agricultural census was taken in 1925 it was then estimated that production in Scotland was close on 250 million eggs or one hundred per hen, and the report rightly states that an average of two eggs per hen per

week is not consistent with the best practice. Throughout Scotland there are considerable variations. In 1930 Orkney still leads with the relatively high population of 347 birds per 100 acres of crop and grass. Midlothian shows 230 per 100 acres; Ayr, 229; Shetland, 207; Renfrew, 197; and Bute, 192. The lowest figures are returned in Berwick, 63; Selkirk, 65; East Lothian, 67; and Wigtown, 69...."

Egyptian
Cotton

The African World for January 2 says: "Illuminating facts on the plight of the Egyptian cotton industry, the greatest source of the country's wealth, are contained in a report on economic conditions in Egypt by the Commercial Secretary at Cairo, R.M.A.E. Turner. The apparent prosperity of the market of recent years has, it is stated, attracted the attention of a large number of overseas exporters, who, in their efforts to secure business and, in a great number of cases, spurred by over-optimistic or unscrupulous agents, have granted credit terms and cut prices in a manner which has, in a number of branches, not only rendered the market unremunerative but has thoroughly disorganized and overstocked it. Egypt's exports of cotton having fallen sharply in the past two years, there has been a big reduction in the spending capacity of the country. The agricultural laborer who in 1930 was receiving about 1s.2d. per day, is now earning only about one-half of that amount. The opinion is expressed that the givers of credit, whether banks, which, operating under the wise guidance of the National Bank, have observed a careful policy and stand today in a sound position, or foreign trading concerns, will have learnt their lesson, and credits and stocks of goods destined for the country will in future be kept in better relation to the capacity of the market."

Mayo on
Bovine
Tubercu-
losis

An editorial in The Dakota Farmer for January 9 says: "Dr. Charles H. Mayo told the thousands of Iowa State Fair visitors that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to humans. He explained, 'The children of people who live in cities large enough to maintain inspection of foods, barns and dairy herds, to test cattle and pasteurize milk have almost no bovine tuberculosis. This form, bovine tuberculosis, which produces so many of the cases of tuberculosis of bones, joints and glands, now practically all comes from the farming communities where the children drink raw milk as it comes from the cow. I am satisfied that the figures I have quoted prove conclusively that the danger of bovine tuberculosis to man is quite sufficient to justify all efforts and all the expenditure to eradicate the disease from cattle and to justify me as health officer of Rochester in insisting that all milk used in Rochester must be from cows negative to the tuberculin test, whether or not the milk is to be pasteurized. I believe the milk of a cow with tuberculosis should not be tolerated in the milk supply.' Doctor Mayo is one of the world's foremost authorities on health. His viewpoints and words carry weight. His unqualified indorsement of plans to remove bovine tuberculosis is of interest to Dakota Farmer readers. The State of North Dakota is well advanced in bovine tuberculosis eradication. North Dakota is looking forward to a state-free status. In South Dakota the progress toward eliminating tuberculosis has not been rapid, in fact, we are listed as one of the backward States. The fact that we have lagged behind several other States may some day cause us to suffer from



discrimination as a result of our negligence in accepting eradication plans. Doctor Mayo dwelt at length upon the economic benefits to farmers in the removal of tuberculosis from their herds: 'Tuberculosis is a great economic loss to our farming community,' he stated, 'but if the same care is given to animals and fowls with this disease as has been given to human beings, this loss will be greatly lowered in the next few years and the mortality among human patients will be lowered still more.'"

Overproduction

and Unem-
ployment

William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, writing on "Psychological Factors in Business Depression" in The New York Times for January 10, says: "...But what about 'overproduction'? What about the marked increase in the world production of goods during 1927, 1928 and 1929? This extraordinary increase, we are told, caused the present depression. But there is no evidence of unusual growth in production. All the available statistics for all countries put together show a remarkably even rate of increase for the past eighty years, and no marked change in the rate from 1923 to 1929....The war is supposed to have brought about an enormous increase of world production, but this increase does not appear in world statistics. Apparently, the war has already caused a loss in world production of \$400,000,000,000. Even so, there are many material obstructions to progress: the inequitable distribution of wealth and income, for example, and of taxes and of the world's gold supply. The huge indebtedness on borrowed money is also more than a state of mind. So is the position of farmers as a whole. So is the colossal destruction of wealth in the World War. So is the attempt to save more than it is possible to save to any advantage. We do not regard these factors as unreal or unimportant. All we maintain is that these and other bad conditions were present during the prosperous years from 1923 to 1928, that they did not prevent progress prior to 1928, and that they have not necessarily prevented progress since.

"The best way of shocking ourselves into a realization of the fact that this depression is mainly mental is to imagine what would happen if the United States declared war today. The depression would be over tomorrow. Our idle men would be put to work; our stalled machinery would be set in motion; our surplus materials would find a market; our stagnant money would begin to circulate. Nobody doubts that. And yet we should not have a single material thing out of which to create prosperity more than we have today. Unemployment today is, in fact, more of a menace to American institutions than Germany ever was, or than Russia ever will be. It is an enemy worthy of our steel--and of our gold. If every one thought so, we would mobilize at once to fight unemployment; and that would be the end of 'this silly business depression.'"



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 14.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $69\frac{1}{4}$ to $72\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 56 to 57¢; Kansas City $52\frac{1}{2}$ to 55¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 55¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 50 to $51\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $36\frac{1}{2}$ to $36\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $38\frac{1}{2}$ to $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 38 to $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $34\frac{3}{4}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $41\frac{1}{2}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $36\frac{1}{2}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 40 to $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $24\frac{1}{2}$ to $25\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $26\frac{1}{2}$ to $27\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $24\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and yearlings; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$7; yearlings, good and choice \$6.50 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.70 to \$3.95; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.35 to \$3.85 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$3.75 to \$5.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in city markets; 50¢-53¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$9-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type \$1-\$1.75 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.20-\$1.30 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York and midwestern yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.50-\$2.50 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; \$1.90-\$2.25 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points to 6.23¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 9.27¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 6.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 6.58¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $23\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 23¢ 90 score, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 13

Section 1

January 16, 1932.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE COR- PORATION

The press today says: "The \$2,000,000,000 reconstruction bill--foremost and mightiest of the measures proposed by President Hoover for enlivening business--last night was given the overwhelming approval of the House. Already passed by the Senate, the measure now is one step away from the White House. It next goes to conference for the adjustment of differing provisions accepted by the two chambers. The purpose of the bill is to infuse \$2,000,000,000 of credit into business channels by loans from its vast, Government-supported funds, to banks and other financial institutions, which, in turn, are to pass the money on to industry, agriculture and commerce...."

THE LAND BANK BILL

After passing the finance corporation bill, the House last night sent to conference the second item on the Hoover economic program, a bill to increase the capitalization of the Federal Land Banks by \$100,000,000 and thus increase the credit resources of the farmers. The major task of the conferees will concern an amendment attached by the Senate adding \$25,000,000 to enable the banks to postpone mortgage payment installments. (Press, Jan. 16.)

ECONOMIC ADVISORY BOARD

A program for business recovery, sanctioned by leading economists and based in general on the use of credit facilities to reverse the present process of deflation, was announced by a recently formed advisory board of economists yesterday, through Warren M. Persons, former Harvard professor and the board's chairman, according to the press today. The report says: "Similar in some of its provisions to President Hoover's plan for economic readjustment, the program advocated not only the checking of deflation, but also 'some expansion.' Attached to the announcement were the names of thirty-five specialists who offered their services to the country to carry out the proposals. They included Professors Irving Fisher and T.S. Adams of Yale, F.W. Taussig, T.N. Carver, John H. Williams of Harvard and Edwin R. A. Seligman, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy at Columbia, and E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton.

NORWEGIAN TARIFF

An Oslo dispatch today states that the Norwegian Parliament in a secret session yesterday adopted the government's proposals for an increase in customs duties, raising them to the gold value of existing rates. The report says: "It was understood this action means an increase of 20 per cent in duties on all imports except sugar and coffee, on which the increase is only 15 per cent. Some types of motors and agricultural machinery will be exempted. "

Section 2

Business
Situation

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for January 15 says: "For more than a week the stock market has been advancing vigorously, with only two days of slight interruption of the movement. Bonds have made a longer and even more pronounced advance, recovery there having begun at the middle of December and having included this week Government issues, which until then had remained persistently depressed. Looking at the securities markets as a whole, they have not exhibited so sustained or widespread a rally since last June. No single item of recent business or political news is sufficient to account for such a reversal of price trends, nor do all the known developments afford safe ground for a conclusion that the security markets are or are not reflecting the definite 'turn' in general business. But it is worth while to point out that, in sharp contrast to the predominating color of current events almost throughout 1931, the daily news grist since the turn of the year has at least included some items on the right side. Thus, partisan strife in Congress has rather rapidly quieted down and the Washington scene has within the past few days given the country the reassuring spectacle of Republican and Democratic leaders in virtual agreement upon the main features of the vital fiscal legislation of this session. Reconstruction measures are progressing faster than there was reason to hope for a fortnight ago...."

California
Champions

An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for January 9 says: "Everybody on their feet for Baldwin Ranch, Pleasanton, California! Its California bred Hereford bull, Beau Baldwin 32nd, won the championship of the Nation. Talk about your football hero training four years to make the 65-yard run which makes rooters go crazy. Wray Bergstrom was 10 long gruelling years producing that champion. Hats in the air for Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Reiman, of Planada, national champions with bronze turkeys. Such winnings are not 'happenstance.' They have behind them painstaking, highly intelligent, almost prophetic selection and breeding. From individual prowess, let's pause to give the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau a cheer. Once again it is national champion by virtue of having more paid members than any county in the United States. The Tomales High School livestock judging team brought great honor to California last year. In competition with the country its boys won at the National Dairy Show in St. Louis because they had the greatest skill in judging dairy cows. There are a world of high school boys in the country who are striving towards this goal. So the winning is a real achievement. A cheer for Mary Fontana, national champion milkmaid, Caruthers, California. Mary's honor is another winning based on merit. At St. Louis she outdistanced all competitors in milking. Doubtless there are other agricultural champions in national competition which we have missed, but this list will prove the point. California should be proud of them."

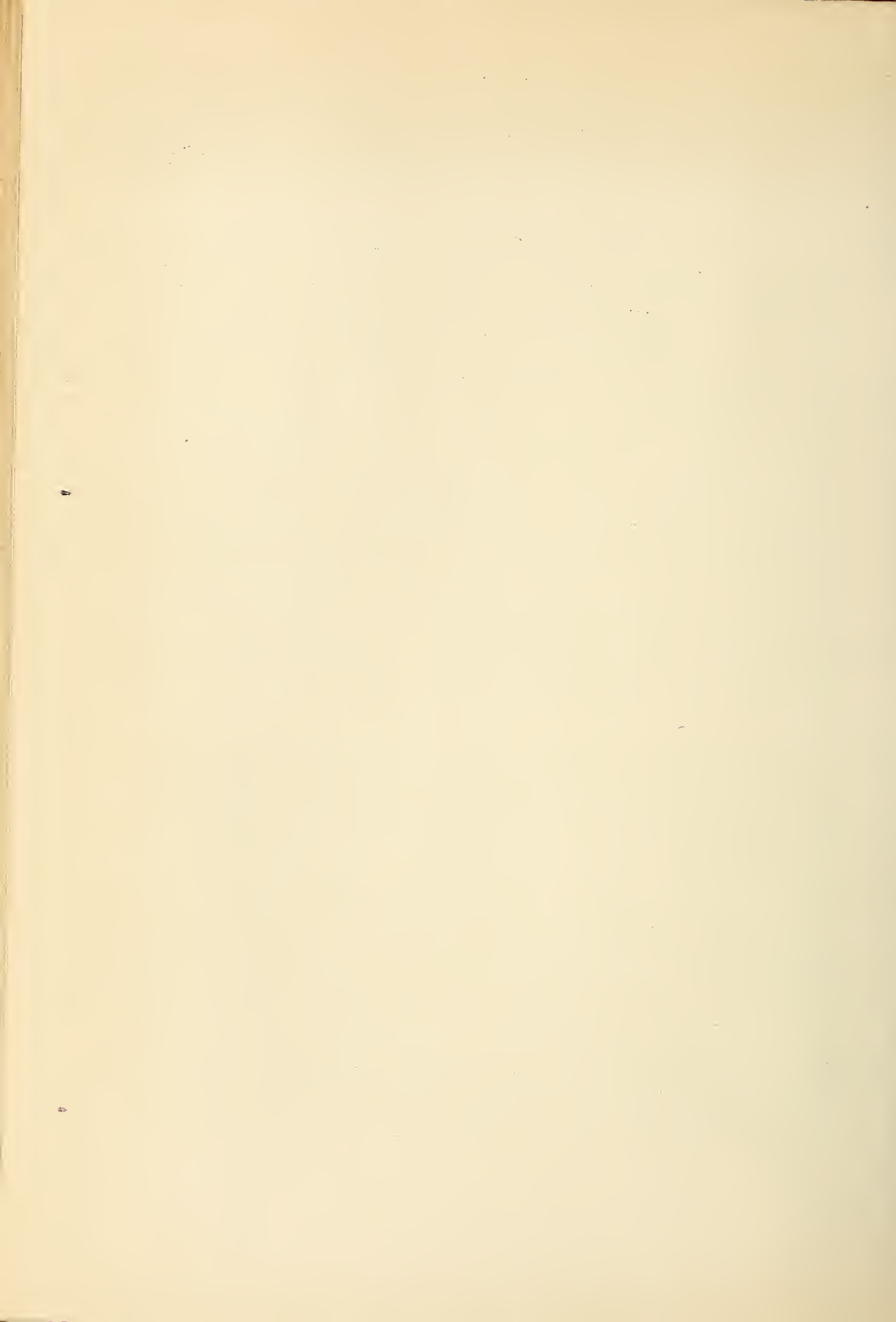
Canadian
Forests

Forestry is the most profitable if not the only use to which one-third of the land in Canada can be devoted, but this forest land has been, and will continue to be, one of the most valuable sources of wealth in the Dominion, according to the Forest Service of the Department of Interior, at Ottawa. Commercial forests can be grown on

550,000,000 and on 182,000,000 acres the forests are either inaccessible or are of value merely for their ameliorating effect on climate, the control of water flow prevention of erosion or their scenic attractions, says the department.

Progress in Adversity In an editorial on "Progress in Adversity" in The Household Magazine for February, Nelson Antrim Crawford says: "The longest periods of business depression in the English-speaking world were 1587-1603, 1836-1843, and 1873-1879. It is worth noting that outside finance, these were not unproductive times....In the period from 1836 to 1843, the steel plow first came into use. The experiments were being conducted which resulted in revolutionizing ocean travel by means of the screw propeller. The United States Government made its initial appropriations for agricultural purposes, which had been advocated by George Washington half a century before but had never been acted on....The depressed times of 1873-1879 were marked in the United States by emphasis on the needs of farming, in England by efforts to improve the condition of the laborer. The first agricultural experiment station and the first state department of agriculture in this country were founded. In Great Britain peaceful picketing by strikers was legalized, and imprisonment of workmen for breach of contract was abolished. Most of the achievements that I have mentioned were not results of depressed conditions, though some of them, notably in painting and writing, were not improbably stimulated by hard times, for art often thrives in adversity. One thing, however, is clear: a country may not go forward in business in hard times, but it may make outstanding progress in fields of at least equal importance and permanence."

Southern Agriculture An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for January 15-31 says: "The whole South needs a permanently reformed agricultural system and this reform must be based and bottomed upon one substantial achievement--the promotion and establishment of cash markets for all the important products of a diversified agriculture. Here, we repeat, is the great opportunity for a new member of the Federal Farm Board. We believe that he should be named from the Southeast and while assisting the board with its general policies regarding cotton and tobacco in this territory, we believe he should be especially encouraged (1) to promote the establishment of small local farm marketing associations or farmers' exchanges for handling farm products other than cotton and tobacco, and (2) to promote the wise federation of such local marketing units. Already nearly every Southern State through its county agents and agricultural teachers has made an encouraging start in the promotion of such organizations--organizations such as that in Durham County, N.C....Now the time is ripe for taking the foundation which has already been laid and building on it a comprehensive south-wide system which would reflect credit on the Farm Board and upon all agencies affiliated with it in so progressive an enterprise...."



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 14

Section 1

January 18, 1932.

RELIEF LEGIS- LATION

Congress will get the first two and most important pieces of the emergency economic relief measures to President Hoover this week, according to the press today. Conferences will be begun today to adjust differences between the Senate and House on the bills authorizing the \$2,000,000,000 reconstruction finance corporation and recapitalization of the Federal Land Banks. President Hoover is ready to put each into immediate operation. In A. ...

BUSINESS CON- FIDENCE

A Chicago dispatch today says: "Confidence in a gradual revival in all lines of trade and industry has received fresh impetus from the assistance that is expected to come from the reconstruction finance act. Increased buying of raw and manufactured articles is looked upon as the leading factor that will stimulate interest everywhere...."

GRANGE FAVORS HIGHER INCOME TAXES

The National Grange favors increased income and inheritance taxes to equalize the tax burden and balance the budget, according to the press of January 17. The report says: "Fred Bronckman, its Washington representative, Saturday told the House ways and means committee the need of such steps 'is forcibly demonstrated by the growing size of great fortunes in this country, compared with the comparative poverty of the producing masses.' Explaining there are 800,000 Grange members, he testified the program calls for 'a distribution of a portion of the proceeds of the Federal income and inheritance taxes among the States for roads or schools or on some similarly equitable basis.'...."

RAIL WAGE CON- FERENCE

A Chicago dispatch today says: "Representatives of railroad labor and capital worked throughout Sunday on a proposal for a 10 per cent wage cut for 1,900,000 employees in exchange for stabilized work. Announcement that pending outcome of the present wage conference, the roads will not enforce their recent 15 per cent reduction notice, due to take effect January 21, was one cheering development of the day...."

"IMMORTAL"

CHICKEN CELLS The New York Times today states that the fragment of tissue cut from the heart of a chicken embryo by Dr. Alexis Carrel in 1912 and kept alive in a test tube since that time observed its twentieth anniversary yesterday at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research. The report says: "On the basis of this experiment, Doctor Carrel, a Nobel Prize winner, concluded several years ago that the only factor that prevented men from achieving immortality was their possession of a brain and nervous system. Predicting perpetual life for his artificially maintained culture, he declared that the only cells in the human body that were not endowed with similar properties were those of the brain."

Section 2

Airport
Develop-
ment

Airport development continued during the past year throughout the country, and on Jan. 1 there were 311 more airports and landing fields than a year ago, Colonel Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, announced ~~Thursday~~. At the beginning of the present year, the report said, there were 2,093 fields of all kinds, including municipal, commercial, intermediate, army and navy stations. (Press, Jan. 15.)

Beet Pulp
as Feed-
stuff

The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for January says: "On the Continent, it is frequently claimed that the sugar-beet districts have been enabled to carry a much larger head of cattle than would otherwise have been possible, principally because the by-products of the manufacture of beet sugar provide a valuable feeding stuff. The manufacture of sugar in this country from home-grown beet is one of our youngest industries, and it is gratifying to be able to say that the use of sugar-beet pulp as a feeding stuff, both in the molassed and plain forms, is becoming increasingly popular with British farmers. The pulp has given very good results in stock feeding, for milk as well as for beef production, and the indications are that its use will become firmly established here as it has on the Continent. As evidence of its popularity, it may be mentioned that over 81,000 tons were used by British farmers in 1930, molassed pulp and plain pulp being taken up in about equal proportions. Special interest attaches, therefore, to a series of experiments on the value of sugar-beet pulp as a feeding stuff, carried out at three agricultural institutions. The first of these experiments was conducted at the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, and related to a comparison of the relative values of oats, molassed, dried beet-pulp and plain, dried beet-pulp for the fattening of store cattle; the second experiment was carried out at the Hertfordshire Institute of Agriculture and was designed to test the value of sugar-beet pulp for baby beef production; and the third related to an investigation at the Staffordshire Farm Institute into the feeding value of molassed beet pulp for milk production....The results of the experiments, as far as they go, are conclusive. Molassed beet-pulp and plain beet-pulp were found to be equal in feeding value to crushed oats in the rations of fattening cattle, and as between molassed pulp and plain pulp there was practically no difference in value. It is said, however, that molassed pulp is the more palatable. In the rations for feeding dairy cows molassed pulp was found to have a value equal to crushed oats. Plain pulp was not used in this experiment."

Dairy Ad-
vertising

An editorial in Pacific Dairy Review for January says: "Perhaps because it is not subject to the extremes of excessive prosperity and adversity, the dairy industry has courage in times like these. The dairy industry, compared to the more mercurial industries so common now in American life, sails a steady course....In the State of Washington the dairy industry is exhibiting rare foresight and courage in pressing its advertising campaign at a time when it can be most effective... Its Dairy Products Bureau campaign is now in full swing and Dr. Robert Prior, the president of the bureau, has this pertinent comment to make: 'Business and industrial leaders of the State are taking off their hats to this group which has foresight enough, in times of depression, to

continue with its advertising and exploitation. Last year's record of increased consumption is a feather in the hats of you dairymen!..."

New York
Milk

An editorial in The New York Times for January 15 says: "The embattled farmers are meeting in Syracuse to seek means for taking the current milk price war into their own hands....That there is a commercial opportunity for the New York dairy farmers if they could only control production or force overproduction into profitable channels can not be gainsaid. Their opportunities for marketing are exceptional, freight rates are advantageous and auto trucking possibilities are only now being developed extensively. But the farmer is near financial disaster and views with bitterness the ability of the dealers in the cities to hold up prices for bottled milk. The solution for their present troubles is organization, the farmers are told, and several new cooperatives and other groups are now being formed to bring the farmers more closely together....Of extraordinary interest to the average laymen is the fact that at a time when all food prices are severely depressed milk for sale to the consumer is still comparatively high, and bottled milk in New York City is commanding a very fair price, which is certainly out of line with what the poor can afford to pay. Surely the poor and the temporarily poor can recognize the dietary value of potable loose milk sold on a low price basis in huge quantity, in such quantity in fact that all can be served and the costs of distribution be so lowered as to make for a lower basis to the consumer...."

Roads in
Near East

The Near East and India for December 31 says: "The supplement we publish this week on road construction in the Near and Middle East carries a note of encouragement, which is befitting to the present season, showing as it does that despite the unfavorable economic conditions the authorities in the regions in question are steadily pushing on with the work of the development of communications. It is a regrettable fact that even in Eastern Europe the roads, taken as a whole, should be at this period so far below the standard which obtains in the West, but it has to be remembered that conditions in the Near East until comparatively recently have not been favorable for development work such as the construction of roads. In the years since the war a good deal of progress has been made in the Balkans, and today road-making is a first consideration of the various governments, while elsewhere, in countries like Egypt, the development of communications is being rapidly pushed forward. The attention now being devoted to road construction in the Near and Middle East is, of course, a reflection of the changed outlook which has been brought about by the motor age, and the work that is being done today will help enormously to further progress when the long-looked-for trade recovery comes."

Science and
Industry

Nature (London) for December 26 says: "'Academic Research and National Dividends' was the very topical alternative title given by Sir Frank Smith, secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, to his Gluckstein Memorial Lecture entitled 'Chemistry and the Community,' delivered at the Institute of Chemistry on Dec. 18. Pure research, he said, has played a large part in the birth and development of most modern industries. Aluminum was exhibited in 1885 as a laboratory curiosity, but now a quarter of a million tons are produced yearly,

chiefly by electrolysis, while the rare metals are the basis of many important engineering developments. Physical research on atomic structure and the nature of radiation, perhaps the most outstanding work of the present day, may seem far removed from practical affairs, but already it has given us the wireless valve, which has revolutionized communications, and the gas-filled tungsten lamp, with an efficiency four times that of the old carbon filament lamp. Sir Frank stated that such pure research in the past twenty-five years has led to a saving of not less than a thousand million pounds, and no one can foresee its further possibilities. As an indication of directions in which pure research can render further aid to industry, he mentioned lubrication, distillation of coal, alloys of iron and steel, and vulcanization of rubber, all familiar subjects industrially but none of them fully understood. Tremendous advances would result from complete knowledge of the mechanism of these processes. The least depressed industries of the present time are those which maintain efficient research services. Work of this kind pays industry handsomely, and pays the community even better."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for January 9 says: "Recently, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the enactment of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, The Journal reviewed the underlying reasons for the law and the great improvement it has brought about in the quality of foods and drugs. In his annual report the Chief of the Food and Drug Administration points out that some changes in the letter and interpretation of the law are still needed to assure the public the full measure of protection that was intended by Congress. An important amendment of the law passed in 1930 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate standards of quality for certain canned foods and to prescribe a label which differentiates sub-standard goods from those which meet the official standards....The Food and Drug Administration during the year collected 31,860 samples, which were analyzed....The administration continued its campaign against mis-branded antiseptics, against ether below pharmacopeial standards and against numerous crude drugs offered for entry at American ports and carried further its country wide survey of products subject to the caustic poison act. The fight to effect the passage of the Federal Food and Drugs Act was long and bitter. In the twenty-five years of the law's existence, more than 18,000 actions have been deemed necessary to enforce the regulations. The struggle to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of food and drugs must be continuous, and it is fortunate that the forces working in the interest of the public have legal power with which to activate their campaign."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 15.—Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 69 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 72 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 56¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 55¢; St. Louis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 49 to 50¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 34 to 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 39 to 40¢; Kansas City 38 to 39¢; No.3 yellow Chicago 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 36 to 37¢; Kansas City 39 to 41¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24 to 25¢; Minneapolis 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27¢.

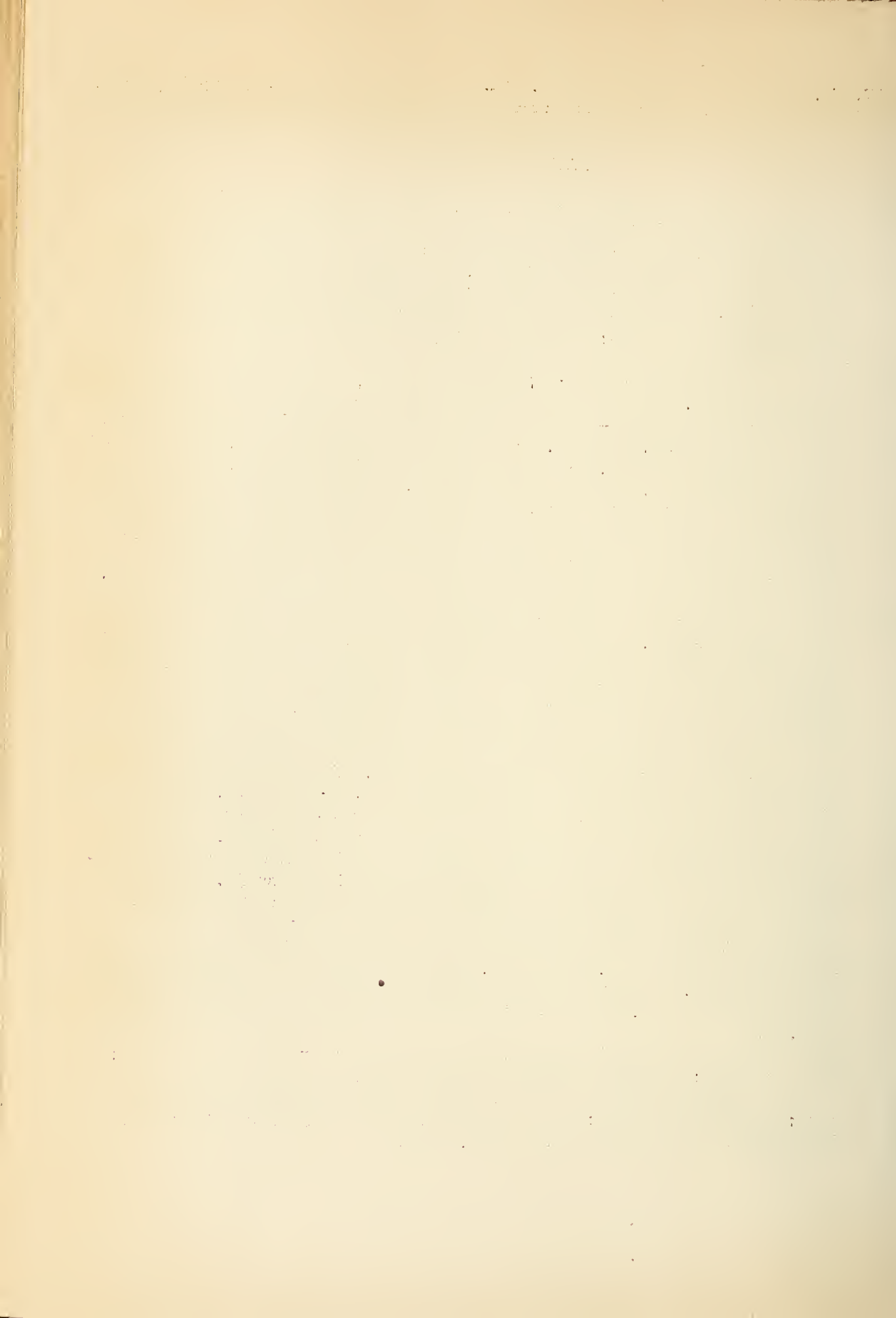
Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$7; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.80 to \$4.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.30; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 53¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1-\$1.05 in the East; 65¢-73¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. New York and Mid-western sacked yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.75-\$2.25 per 50-pounds in consuming centers; top of \$2.50 in Boston, with f.o.b. sales \$2-\$2.25 at Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$3 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at 35¢-75¢ per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-80¢ in midwestern cities. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; McIntosh \$1.75-\$2 and Wealthys \$1 per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage Baldwins 95¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton at 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 6.25¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 9.29¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 6.58¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange unchanged at 6.58.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23¢; 91 score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XLIV, No. 15

Section 1

January 19, 1932.

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL

The press today states that the House appropriations committee cut the annual agriculture appropriation bill by \$10,799,000 below the estimates approved by the Budget Bureau and sent to Congress by the President. As reported the bill carried a total of \$175,433,000. The estimates submitted to the committee called for \$186,243,000, which was a reduction of more than \$60,000,000 from the appropriations given the department for the current fiscal year.

The report says: "Not only in the cutting of the estimates below the figures submitted did the committee move to put responsibility on the President, but it set a precedent in its provisions for filling of vacancies which shall occur in the ranks of the department personnel next year. Vacancies, the committee provided, shall not be filled except on written approval of the President. As had been forecast the committee refused to slash Government salaries, but it did incorporate in the bill a provision prohibiting any promotions within grades in the course of the year...."

CREDIT RELIEF LEGISLATION

The press today says: "Two important steps were taken in Congress yesterday to expedite measures aimed to strengthen the credit structure....The Senate substituted its \$2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill for the House measure and sent this major part of the administration's program to conference....House and Senate conferees reached a final agreement on a \$125,000,000 Federal Land Bank relief bill, after specifying that \$25,000,000 should be used for farm mortgage loan extensions....The House adjourned before the Senate took action on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill, but will appoint its conferees today. Passage in form acceptable to President Hoover is expected late this week...."

NEBRASKA

FAIR EXPENSES

A press dispatch January 17 from Omaha says: "It turns out that the attendance at the Nebraska State Fair was more disappointing than turnstile figures last fall indicated. The fair board finds itself facing a deficit of \$90,000 as a result of the falling off of paying customers and is seriously considering abandoning the fair next fall, unless it can find a way to finance the current deficit...."

CHURCH STORES COTTON

The extent of the movement to hold cotton in the cotton-growing country is illustrated by the case of a church at Oklahoma City, Okla., which has been storing the commodity against the future, according to Charles B. Vose, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, who has returned from a trip to that part of the country. Several months ago, he said, the congregation of the church, a small one outside the city, voted to put all its spare funds in cotton. The commodity was purchased at low prices and stored in the basement of the edifice. There it is being watched by the sexton and is free of all carrying charges. (Press, Jan. 17.)

Section 2

Capper on
Conditions

Senator Arthur Capper, writing in Capper's Farmer for February, says: "As I view conditions, I find a healthy national unity dependent on certain pressing objectives somewhat familiar to us. These are:--A better understanding of mutual interest between East and West. A sounder prosperity through foresight and scientific planning. Simpler and more efficient forms of government through reducing its activities to essentials and making good management possible and obligatory. Distributing the tax burden equitably by requiring all forms of wealth to pay their due share. And in behalf of the Nation's future and well-being, helping agriculture to attain economic equality with other industries....In the changed conditions since the war, both East and West may have to think in terms of home consumption. Today, the policy of every country in Europe is to be sufficient unto itself so far as possible in manufactures and in food production. And that means American industries will have to depend more on American markets for prosperity. All the more reason then for doing our utmost to increase the buying power and the consumptive power of that home market. Certainly here is something that requires the teamwork of all of us. It is as much to the interest of the eastern manufacturer that the western farmer should get a fair price for his crops, as it is to the interest of that western farmer that the eastern manufacturer shall be able to give steady employment to his men. Both East and West should each now strive to do for the other the necessary things, legislative and otherwise, which will put each of them on an economic parity with the other and tend to make the country prosperous as a whole....I am pleased to say that I find in both East and West a growing spirit of cooperation between farmers and business men; a determination on the part of both to pull together for the advancement of the country as a whole...."

Dried Milk
Use in
England

The Medical Officer (London) for December 26 says: "Dr. John Sullivan, M.O.H., reports that at Fulham, in addition to the wet milk supplied free or at a reduced rate under stringent conditions, milk is also sold at cost price in cases recommended by the medical officers or health visitors. During 1930 under this part of the scheme 7,294 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at a cost to the families of 672 pounds 13 shillings 8 pence, as compared with 7,432 lbs. at a cost of 711 pounds 10 shillings 11 pence, during the previous year. In this connection, Dr. Ruby Thomson, in charge of Fulham M. and C. W. centers, writes: 'Stress has been laid on the provision of dried milk rather than fresh milk. The reason for this is, that in poor circumstances, and in such homes as shelter many of the children dealt with under the maternity and child welfare scheme, it is quite impossible to keep fresh milk in good condition, and there is continuous liability to its being contaminated by dirt and the germs of disease. The probability of such contamination is greatly decreased when dried milk is used. It seems probable that the use of dried milk in such circumstances has been an important factor in the reduction of infantile mortality in the country as a whole. The mothers are carefully instructed by the health visitors in the use of fresh fruit juice as a necessary adjunct to the dried milk that we supply or recommend.'"

Economic
Advisory
Board
Findings

The program for business recovery sanctioned by a board of leading economists, with Warren M. Persons as chairman, announced at New York on January 15, issues a statement of the board's preliminary findings, recommendations and expected results as follows: "1. Though some important adjustments of various elements of costs and overhead remain to be made, the general contraction of credit and deflation of prices have gone far enough. 2. The United States can have substantial business recovery without waiting for a solution of Europe's difficulties. 3. Recovery is possible on a sound-money basis without recourse of monetary panaceas, but 4. The depression will not cure itself and requires prompt, intelligent and vigorous action.

"We recommend the following steps: 1. The enactment of the bill establishing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to deal more effectively with emergency situations. 2. Proper economy in municipal, State and national budgets, and increased taxation. 3. A liberal Federal Reserve policy designed to check credit decreases and encourage some expansion. 4. A commercial banking policy cooperating with the reserve banks in checking credit decreases and encouraging increases, including (a) an increase in sound investments, (b) cooperation in aiding necessary treasury financing, (c) borrowing from the Federal Reserve Banks when necessary to meet these and other sound needs.

"We believe vigorous prosecution of these policies is sound, involves no important risks, and is likely to be effective in (a) stopping the downward trend of prices, (b) stopping hoarding and returning hoarded money to the banks, (c) restoring the normal value of securities, and (d) starting the beginning of business recovery." With the assistance of industrialists, bankers and business men, recovery could undoubtedly be initiated by these means, Mr. Persons declared. (Press, Jan. 16.)

Farm Board
Aids Vir-
ginia

The Federal Farm Board today says: "Potato, apple, truck, peanut, livestock, wool, tobacco, dairy, poultry, and grain growers of Virginia are receiving aid under the agricultural marketing act in developing cooperative agencies for the marketing of their products in their own interest. Virginia farmers have available to them the services of four national cooperative sales agencies which have been established by cooperatives with the aid of the Federal Farm Board. These are the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Inc., Chicago, Illinois; the National Livestock Marketing Association, Chicago; the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts; and the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago. The State college and extension forces, vocational agricultural teachers, and other agencies are cooperating with the board in its efforts to be helpful to the farmers of Virginia. Up to the middle of last month Virginia cooperatives had been granted loans from the revolving fund amounting to \$438,400, of which they had repaid \$325,250, leaving balances outstanding of \$113,150. In addition, Virginia cooperatives affiliated with national cooperative sales agencies have benefited from financial assistance extended to these agencies from the revolving fund...."

Genetics
Congress

"Active preparations are being made for the sixth International Congress of Genetics, to be held at Ithaca, New York, in August 1932. A series of quarterly bulletins of information has been issued and a number of committees has been at work for more than a year. A

recent bulletin outlines the arrangements being made with regard to exhibits in connection with the Congress. Several laboratory rooms will be used for cytological and other genetical exhibits, including recommended varieties of various crop plants. A new feature proposed is a genetical garden of three and a half acres, in which extensive exhibits of *Zea*, *Nicotiana*, *Oenothera*, *Antirrhinum*, *Petunia*, *Brassica*, and *Melandrium* will be grown from seeds sent by geneticists in all parts of the world who are investigating these genera. Exhibits illustrating fruit breeding will be shown at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, and an extensive series concerning human genetics is being arranged in connection with the Third International Congress of Eugenics, to be held in New York immediately before, on Aug. 21-23. A long series of animal exhibits, including domestic mammals and birds, fishes, insects, and molluscs, is also in preparation, the assembling of each group being in charge of a different person." (Nature, Jan. 2.)

New York
Milk
Prices

A Syracuse, N.Y., dispatch January 15 says: "Maintaining that present returns to producers for milk are so low that dairy farmers are suffering an unbearable financial loss, delegates to the annual convention of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, went on record January 14 calling for 'mass action' to remedy conditions. Citing two drastic price cuts to the producers, a resolution, unanimously adopted, said: 'The first cut in price of 37 cents per 100 pounds for producers in the New York milk shed is nearly double the general 10 per cent cut in all salaries and prices, which is considered just and equitable in the general economic change. There has been an additional and unjustified cut in returns to the producers of 74 cents per 100 pounds, which makes said returns so low that no milk, under present standards, can be produced without a decided and unbearable loss....'"

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

S. W. Long, writing at length under the title "Greedy 'White Ants' Cost Us Millions" in Scientific American for February, says: "Enemies, 'boring from within,' threaten thousands of American homes--that is, if the houses are improperly constructed and are wholly or partly of wood. These enemies are not aliens. In fact, as to lineage, they are 'Americans of Americans,' for their family tree shows that they have occupied for something like 55 million years the section of the North American continent which is now the United States. Long ago, the United States Government took a hand in the matter of combating the depredations of termites or 'white ants,' as they are commonly called; these being the 'enemies' referred to above. At present, the fight is on in earnest. While less appealing to the imagination than the activities of the United States War College in planning for the defense of American shores, the work that the Department of Agriculture is carrying on against termites is of comparable importance. There may--or may not--be another war on our hands, but it is a fact that termites are destroying millions of dollars worth of forest products annually...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 18.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat; (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $73\frac{1}{4}$ to $76\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis $59\frac{1}{2}$ to 60¢; Kansas City $54\frac{1}{2}$ to $57\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago $59\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 58¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 52 to 54¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $36\frac{1}{2}$ to 39¢; Minneapolis 41 to 42¢; Kansas City $38\frac{1}{2}$ to 40¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $36\frac{1}{4}$ to $38\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $43\frac{1}{2}$ to 44¢; St. Louis 38 to 39¢; Kansas City $39\frac{1}{2}$ to $41\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $25\frac{1}{4}$ to 26¢; Minneapolis $27\frac{1}{4}$ to $28\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Kansas City $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

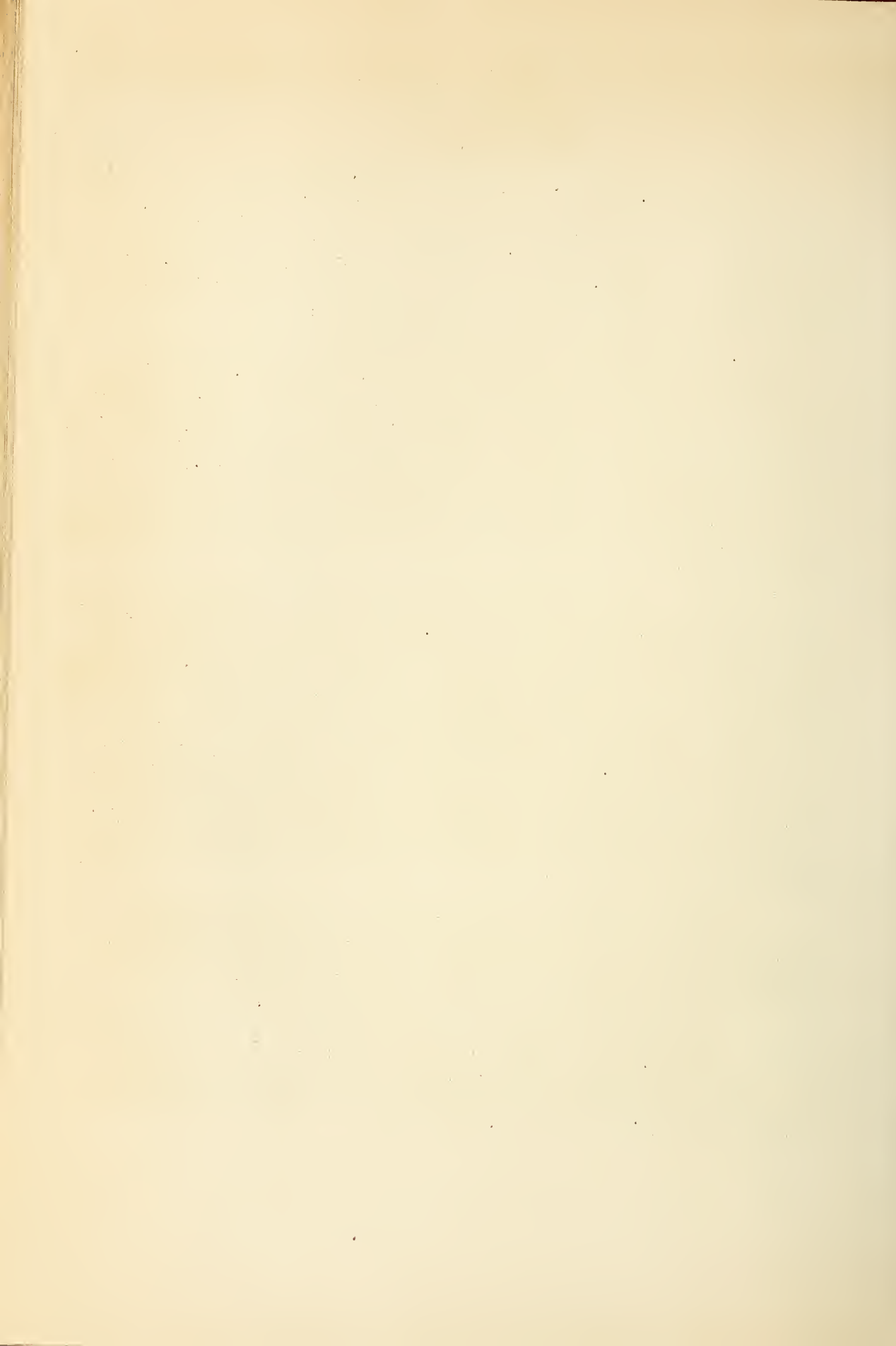
Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers. (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.30; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 53¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.75-\$2.40 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers with f.o.b. sales \$2.20 at Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; top of \$25 in Cincinnati and \$10-\$13 f.o.b. at Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.65 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.50 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.20-\$1.30 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, 90¢-\$1.12½; Northwestern Greenings \$1; Wealthys \$1-\$1.12½; McIntosh \$1.75-\$2; and Baldwins 75¢-80¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins cold storage stock mostly \$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points to 6.36¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.22¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 6.69¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 6.69¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23¢; 91 score, $22\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, $22\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 16

Section 1

January 20, 1932.

DAWES TO HEAD FINANCE COR- PORATION

The press today states that General Charles Gates Dawes, former Vice President, first director of the Federal budget, author of the Dawes Plan for German reparations payments and Chicago banker, will be president of the \$2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, President Hoover announced yesterday. General Dawes, who recently tendered his resignation as Ambassador to Great Britain, will retire as chairman of the American delegation to the Geneva arms conference. The President announced that Secretary Stimson would replace him as the head of the delegation. The President also announced that Eugene Meyer, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, would be chairman of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the bill creating which is expected to pass Congress before the end of this week.

FEDERAL SALARY LEGISLATION

The press today says: "On the heels of a statement in the House yesterday that President Hoover is not opposed to Federal salary reductions, movements began in both Houses of Congress to cut salaries in every branch of the Government service. The statement of the President's position was made by Representative Will R. Wood of Indiana, former chairman of the House appropriations committee, who proposed amendments to the Department of Agriculture supply bill calling for salary cuts in every Federal department, while in the Senate a bill to cut all Federal salaries above \$5,000 a year was introduced by Senator Borah. Mr. Wood's proposal was for a reduction of 5 per cent in salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 and a 10 per cent cut in all salaries in excess of \$5,000...."

COTTON AND GRAIN TRADING

The press today says: "Opposition to a proposal to prohibit short selling on the cotton and grain exchanges was voiced to the House committee on agriculture yesterday by representatives of the traders and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, speaking for more than 2,500 business organizations. The position of the cotton trade was presented by William S. Dowdell, vice president of the New York exchange, and Russell Clark, president of the New Orleans exchange. Mr. Dowdell insisted that short selling is not the cause of declines.... Silas Strawn, president of the National Chamber of Commerce, transmitted a report by a chamber committee which made a special study of the short selling. The report, he said, was submitted to the chamber's membership, with the result that a large majority favored 'intelligent and wisely regulated speculative buying and selling on commodity exchanges.'"

ARGENTINE INCOME TAX

A Buenos Aires dispatch today states that the Argentine Government imposed emergency taxes on incomes, property and business yesterday in one of the most drastic steps of Argentina's financial history. The taxes were imposed to balance the country's budget, put its finances on a permanently sound basis and silence talk of a moratorium.



Section 2

Business
Situation

The Business Week for January 20 says: "The year has started with considerably more snap than was expected, though less than in '30 and '31....The first full week's records do not indicate any definite turn in industrial and business activity, but they show some response to seasonal stimulus in steel and the cotton trade, and at least resistance to further recession in almost all lines....Commodity prices continue encouragingly steady. Active interest in the auto show has aroused more optimistic estimates of spring output....Power production, carloadings, construction projects are still slack....The first half of January has been distinguished chiefly by pronounced improvement in securities markets, principally in rails and especially in bond prices. Some of this is usual at the season, but most of it is undoubtedly due to improvement in railroad prospects, high hopes of early relief from banking strain through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and recent expectations of rigorous reversal of passive Federal Reserve policy in face of destructive deflation....Moves toward easier money rates in the New York market have stimulated speculation on the possibility that the reserve banks will embark on aggressive open-market operations to force member bank credit expansion and facilitate Federal financing. This is important if true, but it is too early to tell whether it is, and whether it will be effective....Political and popular pressure toward expansion is powerful and may prove irresistible; but the response of banking authorities to the inevitable has been so belated and the credit mechanism so crippled by lack of confidence that some form of more direct inflation may be forced upon us if the commercial banks can not or do not cooperate in carrying out reserve policy."

Food Poisoning

The Lancet (London) for January 2 says: "Until a few years ago the only bacilli conclusively shown to be associated with food-poisoning outbreaks were organisms of the salmonella group and *Bacillus botulinus* in its several types. Others, such as *B. coli* and *B. proteus*, have been advanced to explain individual outbreaks, but while their claims can not be decisively refuted for every outbreak the evidence incriminating them is always open to doubt and is often valueless. The prevalence of particular types of poisoning varies to some extent with locality, for while botulism outbreaks have usually been confined to the Continent of Europe and to the United States of America, with only one recorded outbreak in Great Britain, the ordinary form of food-poisoning in this country is due to salmonella, which is less common in the United States. It was to be anticipated that other bacterial types might cause similar attacks, and lately evidence has accumulated that certain strains of staphylococci may do so. In view of their wide distribution in nature such a possibility deserves careful consideration..."

Food Prices

Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed an average decrease of about 2 per cent on December 15, 1931, when compared with November 15, 1931, and an average decrease of about $16 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent since December 15, 1930. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 137.2 for December 15, 1930; 116.7 for November 15, 1931; 114.3 for December 15, 1931; and 121.3 for the year, 1931. During the month from November 15,

1931, to December 15, 1931, 32 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Pork chops, 13 per cent; oranges, 11 per cent; lard, 8 per cent; sliced bacon, 6 per cent; sliced ham, and leg of lamb, 5 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, chuck roast, fresh milk, and strictly fresh eggs, 3 per cent; rib roast, plate beef, hens, butter, cheese, vegetable lard substitute, cornmeal, navy beans, canned corn, sugar, and prunes, 2 per cent; canned red salmon, oleomargarine, bread, cornflakes, macaroni, rice, canned peas, canned tomatoes, and coffee, 1 per cent; and wheat cereal, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Six articles increased: Onions, 18 per cent; cabbage, 13 per cent; potatoes, 6 per cent; bananas, 2 per cent; and rolled oats, and raisins, 1 per cent. The following 4 articles showed no change in the month: Evaporated milk, flour, pork and beans, and tea. During the month from November 15, 1931, to December 15, 1931, 48 of the 51 cities from which prices were received showed decreases in the average cost of food. For the year period December 15, 1930, to December 15, 1931, all of the 51 cities showed decreases.

Science and
Govern-
ment

An editorial on "Science and Imperial Affairs" in Nature (London) for January 2 says: "...Since the scientific community in general has taken so little interest in the prosecution of research and the provision of essential scientific services in the Colonies, it is not surprising that successive governments have ignored them when appointing committees to consider colonial services and development. There is no representative of science on the Empire Marketing Board, and until recently there was no member of the scientific community on the Research Grants Committee of that body. The scientific interest was not represented on the committee appointed in 1925 under Sir George Schuster to consider the allocation of the East Africa Development Loan which was recommended by the Ormsby-Gore Commission, although this committee was dealing with grants for the establishment of research institutions and for ad hoc researches. The Hilton Young Commission of 1927, the terms of reference of which included the coordination of the scientific and technical services in East Africa, contained no scientific member, although the missionary societies were represented. The Labor Government ignored the scientific community in appointing members of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, although this committee had to consider schemes for the provision of scientific research. It is worthy of note also that the Labor Government, which appointed the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Closer Union in East Africa, deliberately excluded Major Church, its only representative in the Commons who had firsthand acquaintance with the territories under review, whose main contributions to the report of the Ormsby-Gore Commission had been the chapters dealing with medical and scientific research, and who could claim to represent scientific interests in Parliament. The above list of committees, appointed by various governments during the past eight years, on which the scientific community should have been, but was not, represented, is by no means exhaustive...That the scientific community is indifferent is borne out by the fact that on no occasion has it combined to protest publicly against the omission of its representatives from any of the important bodies enumerated above, all appointed to deal with subjects to which men of science could make important contributions...."

Wheat Situation

January Wheat Study of The Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Calif., consists of a survey of the wheat situation, August to November, 1931. A summary of the study says: "Burdensome wheat supplies and low wheat prices continued to characterize the world wheat situation in August-November 1931. Though the world wheat crop of 1931, excluding Russia and China, appears to fall over 100 million bushels below that of 1930, total supplies available to the world excluding Russia appear almost as large as in 1930-31. Prices sagged from June to early October under selling pressure from exporting countries and critical financial developments in Europe. A reversal of market sentiment led to a major price advance beginning October 5; but in November prices declined on realization that the wheat and general business situations were little changed, and that European wheat purchases were decreasing. In terms of gold, December prices, outside the United States have been little higher than those of early October. International trade in wheat was relatively heavy during August-November. Russia, and the Danubian and Southern Hemisphere countries all shipped large quantities. Only the United States and Canada, whose prices have been mainly out of line with international prices, exported notably small amounts. It now appears that international trade in 1931-32 may approximate 840 million bushels, and that stocks in the world excluding Russia and China may be reduced by 100 to 150 million bushels. Consumption of wheat may be even heavier than in 1930-31. In the coming months renewed and persistent sagging of prices seems less probable than a tendency to firmness. On the other hand, a substantial and sustained advance in world prices appears unlikely, at least before the end of March."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for January 16 says: "There is a much better business in wool this week and prices are showing a strengthening tendency with some actual advances recorded. By-products are noticeably dearer. An early Easter evidently is stimulating the demand at the mills, which in turn are taking on fairly good weights of wool, especially of fine and half blood qualities. The foreign markets are fairly buoyant and some times against the buyer in the primary markets, while London keeps on with prices fairly steady throughout."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 19.—Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72 to 75¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 59½¢; St. Louis 58½ to 59¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 58¢; Kansas City 52 to 52½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 37¾ to 38¢; Minneapolis 40½ to 41½¢; Kansas City 37½ to 39¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 37½ to 38½¢; Minneapolis 43 to 43½¢; St. Louis 38 to 39¢; Kansas City 39½ to 41½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 25 to 25¾¢; Minneapolis 26 7/8 to 27 7/8¢; St. Louis 25 to 25½¢; Kansas City 28¢.

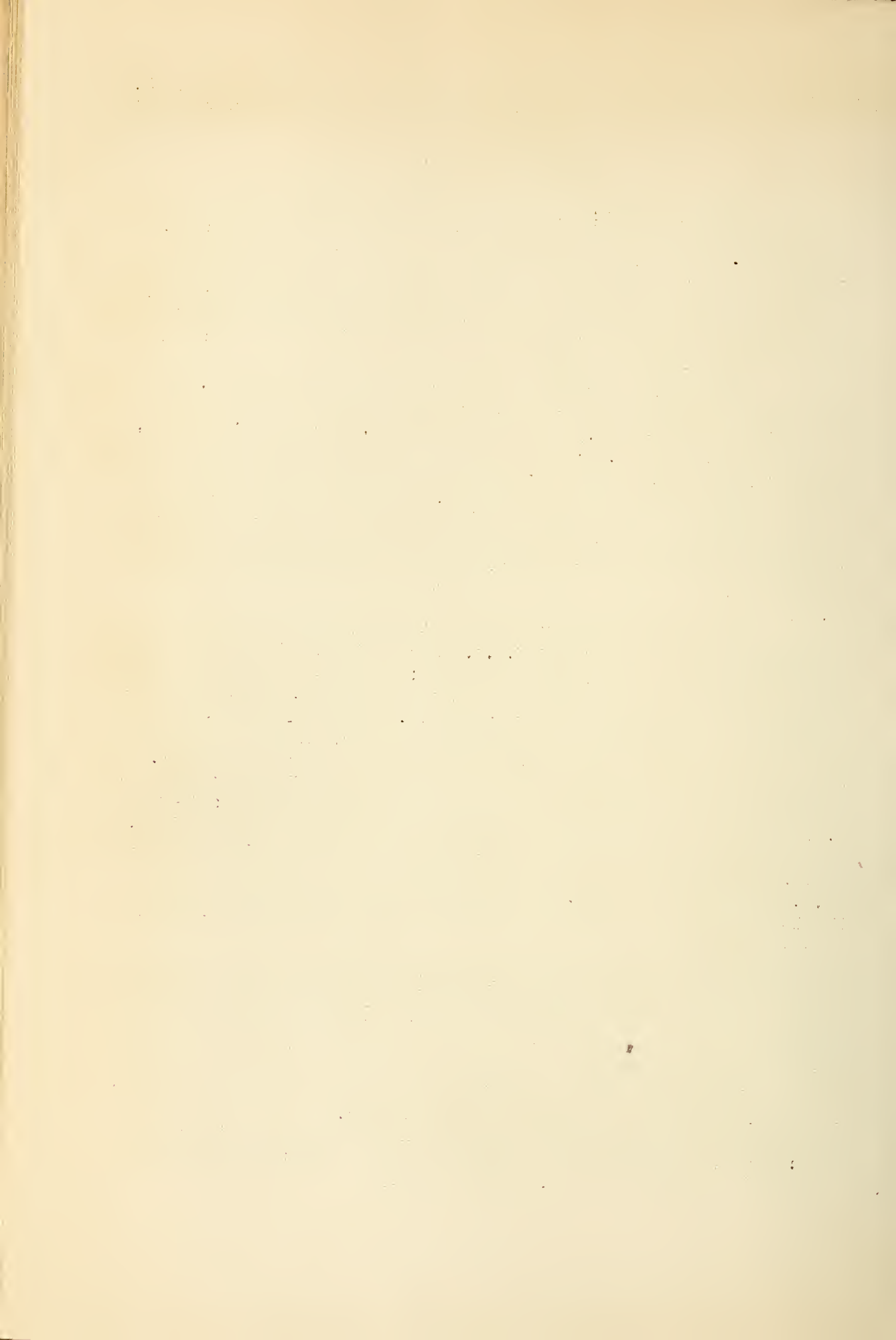
Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 53¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties of onions ranged \$1.75-\$2.40 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers with f.o.b. sales \$2.10-\$2.20 at Rochester, and \$2-\$2.25 at West Michigan points. Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 35¢-75¢ per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-80¢ in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$16-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$8-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type in 1½-bushel hampers \$1-\$1.65 in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.85 in city markets; \$1.20-\$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$1-\$1.12½; Wealthys 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the eight designated markets (Norfolk and Savannah, holidays) declined 4 points to 6.24¢ per lb. On the corresponding date one year ago the price stood at 9.22¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 6.65¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 6.64¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23½¢; 91 score, 23¼¢; 90 score, 23¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13½¢; Young Americas, 13½ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 17

Section 1

January 21, 1932.

NEW YORK STATE FARM AID

An Albany dispatch today states that Secretary Hyde spoke at the hundredth anniversary dinner of the New York State Agricultural Society at Albany last night. The report says: "Secretary Hyde recommended organized planning on a wide scale to meet agri-

cultural problems. Asserting that the National Government had begun a movement of this kind about eight years ago, he continued: 'Our traditional national policy of planless agricultural development should be replaced without delay by a program based upon such an utilization of our land resources as will yield greater economic and social values, stay erosion and soil depletion, preserve and conserve our land inheritance and limit our agricultural plant to such size as will supply the Nation's needs, without the ruinous blight of overproduction....'"

A program of aid for New York State farmers, by inference applicable to those of the Nation, through the establishment of rural credit corporations and farm-to-market roads, was set forth by Governor Roosevelt in his address, according to the press dispatch.

THE FINANCE BILL

The press today states that rewriting part of the \$2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill in order to reconcile their differences, conferees of House and Senate yesterday came to an agreement on the measure. They will meet today to sign their report.

EUROPEAN PARLEY POSTPONED

A London dispatch today states that the Lausanne conference on reparations, set for Monday, was postponed yesterday by announcement of the British Government. No new date was set.

A Berlin dispatch says: "Chancellor Bruening announced Germany would not accept a moratorium but would insist on a conference for a definite adjustment of reparations by July 1."

A Paris dispatch says: "A grave situation developed in Paris over Germany's refusal of a moratorium and Premier Laval was confronted with a possible outbreak of French resentment. Revelation was made of a memorandum from the United States refusing to aid in a settlement."

A Washington press report says: "Secretary Stimson has combated plans of Europeans to present a united front to us on war debts, holding settlements must be separate."

COTTON CURB LAW EXPIRES

A Jackson, Miss., dispatch today states that Mississippi's cotton acreage reduction law, which was enacted at a special legislative session last fall, automatically expired yesterday. Provisions of the law called for automatic repeal if a majority of cotton-

growing States failed to pass similar legislation by January 20. Only Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina have passed similar laws.

Section 2

Building
Permits

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has received building permit reports from 348 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of November, 1931, and December, 1931. According to these reports there was a decrease of 28.5 per cent in the number and a decrease of 14.9 per cent in the estimated expenditures for total building operations, comparing the permits issued in December with those issued in November. New residential buildings decreased 31.3 per cent in number and 37.9 per cent in estimated cost. New nonresidential buildings decreased 35 per cent in number but increased .7 of 1 per cent in estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs decreased 24.8 per cent in number and 18.8 per cent in estimated cost. During December 3,508 family dwellings were provided. This is a decrease of 38.4 per cent as compared with November. Various agencies of the United States Government awarded 101 building contracts during December at a total cost of \$11,901,912. Comparing permits issued in 297 identical cities in December, 1930, and December, 1931, there was a decrease of 42.5 per cent in the number of new residential buildings and a decrease of 68.6 per cent in the estimated cost of this class of building. New nonresidential buildings decreased 22.2 per cent in number and 41.7 per cent in estimated cost. The number of additions, alterations and repairs decreased 9.1 per cent, while their cost decreased 45.7 per cent. Total building operations decreased 18.5 per cent in number and 51.7 in cost. The number of family dwelling units provided decreased 64.7 per cent.

California
Citrus
Industry

An editorial in California Cultivator for January 16 says: "The importance of the Southern California citrus crop may perhaps be more fully visualized from the statement that the annual return from citrus fruit is approximately 40 per cent of the agricultural income of this part of the State. According to Kaufman's crop report for 1931 the California citrus crop marketed last year totaled 44,200,000 boxes, of which 35,000,000 were oranges, 7,950,000 lemons and 1,250,000 boxes were grapefruit. Estimates given for the 1931-1932 crop, now being harvested, are: 34,900,000 boxes of oranges, 8,000,000 boxes of lemons and 1,400,000 boxes of grapefruit. The total farm value of last year's crops was \$73,262,000. Despite last year's large citrus crop and the generally lower buying power of consumers, citrus fruit was one of the very few farm crops that sold for a price sufficient to pay cost of production and leave any profit for the producers. This, without doubt, is due entirely to the highly organized condition of the industry....After all is said and done, intelligent market expansion, proper distribution and the elimination of the lower grades of produce from the markets are the most important factors to which cooperatives can devote their efforts."

Farm Board
Aid in
Indiana

Grain, livestock, wool, dairy and poultry farmers of Indiana are receiving direct benefits from the agricultural marketing act, according to a Farm Board statement today. Services of three national and two regional cooperative marketing agencies, which were set up with the assistance of the Federal Farm Board, have been made available to them in the past two years. These include Farmers National Grain

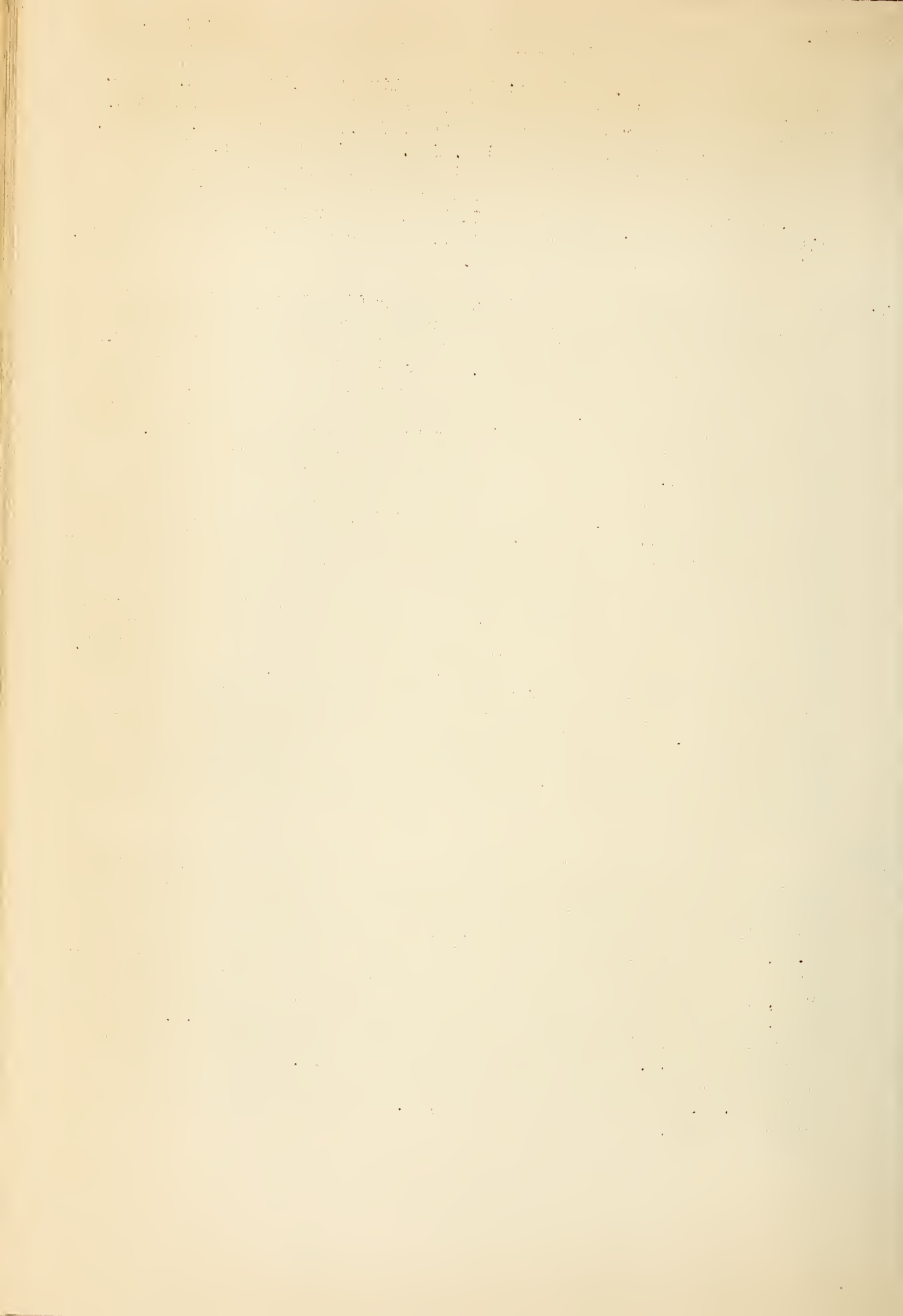
Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; National Livestock Marketing Association, Chicago, Illinois; National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts; Central Dairy Cooperative, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Indiana Poultry Cooperative, Inc., of Indianapolis. Indiana cooperatives affiliated with central cooperative sales agencies are aided financially by loans made to these agencies from the revolving fund. In carrying on its work in Indiana, the Farm Board cooperates with the college and extension forces, vocational agricultural teachers, and the general farm organizations.

Farm Credits

An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for January 13. says: "Farm credits seem to have superseded production and marketing as an item of major importance for discussion at meetings of agricultural and livestock organizations. Overextension of credit during recent years is responsible for much of the present distress. Farmers are not wholly to blame, as they have depended upon the advice of their bankers in assuming the obligations which are now troubling them. Many believed that the inflated values of land and agricultural products were permanent....There should be no difficulty with an abundance of idle capital in the country to finance all agricultural projects for those who are solvent. Much of the complaint comes from those who have suffered such losses in the past that they are unable to refinance themselves. Agriculture needs refinancing, but it would be detrimental to those who use it if credit beyond ability to pay were extended even when prices and values are apparently at the bottom. Some effort should be made to establish confidence in the security back of agricultural loans so that there would be ample assurance of repayment of principal. This should be accompanied by a low rate of interest. In the past the risk involved has been so great that those engaged in farming or in livestock production have been compelled to pay maximum rather than minimum rates. In many instances farmers have been required to pay 10 per cent or more on their operating capital when good securities were offered at 4 per cent. A sound method of financing operations may be extremely embarrassing to those who need credit, but is not nearly so embarrassing as inability to pay obligations when due."

Labor Turnover

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents December turnover rates for manufacturing as a whole and for 10 separate manufacturing industries. The all manufacturing accession rate for December was 3.29. The total separation rate was 3.43. Of the 10 industries for which separate figures are shown, automobiles had the highest accession rate, 13.72. The lowest accession rate, .91 occurred in the iron and steel industry. The highest quit rate, 1.23 was shown by cotton manufacturing and the lowest, .29 by the brick industry. Slaughtering and meat packing registered the highest discharge rate, .42. The lowest discharge rate, .05 occurred in the iron and steel industry. Brick manufacturing had the highest layoff rate, 15.67. The lowest layoff rate, 1.42 was shown by the iron and steel industry.



Tuberculin-
Tested
States

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for January 16 says: "Ohio and Wisconsin are now added to the short list of States which have tuberculin-tested all of their cattle. The others are North Carolina, Maine, Michigan and Indiana. Ohio will celebrate her achievement during Farmers' Week at Columbus the first week in February. Progress in eradicating tuberculosis is set forth in a bulletin of the National Live-stock Exchange prepared by Dr. H. R. Smith, its livestock commissioner. This shows the advance made since the origin of the movement in 1915, the first appropriation by Congress in 1917 and the first accredited counties in 1923, seventeen of them in four States...."

Vitamin D

Nature (London) for January 2 says: "The investigations carried out during the past few years by Bourdillon and his colleagues at the National Institute for Medical Research on the formation of vitamin D have now led to the preparation of a pure crystalline compound, as recently reported by Askew, Bruce, Callow, Philpot, and Webster, in Nature for Oct. 31, p.758. This compound, called by them 'Calciferol,' is prepared by the irradiation of ergosterol in ethereal solution under strict anaerobic conditions, excess ergosterol being afterwards removed by fractional crystallization and with the use of digitonin. The calciferol is separated from other products of irradiation by fractional crystallization of the dinitro-benzoates and subsequent hydrolysis of the ester. The process has now been repeated on a larger scale in the technical laboratories of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London....The commercial production of pure vitamin D is a satisfactory culmination of the brilliantly directed but laborious research work of the Medical Research Council's investigators, and should lead to greater precision in therapeutics and to the possible discovery of new applications for its use."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for January 16 says: "Rumors have it that certain interests are anxious to have the United States Department of Agriculture discontinue the grading of beans in Michigan and are using influence at Washington to bring this about. Perhaps the 'saving' that may be effected by such a move is of great importance to these parties, but we question it from the standpoint of the farmers. There is more than one reason why, in the interest of the producer, Federal grades for Michigan beans should be continued. One is sufficient, however, and it is that the big consumers request them. It should be the business of all concerned in the production and marketing of Michigan beans to satisfy the consumer, otherwise we must expect to lose the demand and respect of buyers."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 20.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$10.50; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$7; vealers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$3.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$3.95; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.60; (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.50; feeding lambs (range stock); medium to choice \$4 to \$5.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 75 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 58¢; Kansas City 52 to 54¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 57¢ (Nom.); No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 39¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38¢; Kansas City 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 27 to 28¢; St. Louis 25¢; Kansas City 24 to 28¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 53¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.50-\$2.50 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$2.10-\$2.20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hampers in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.50 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1-\$1.25; McIntosh \$1.75; Baldwins 80¢-90¢ and Delicious \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage Baldwins 85¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the eight designated markets declined 6 points to 6.18¢ per lb. (Holiday in two markets on January 19.) On the corresponding day one year ago the price of the same eight markets stood at 9.36¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 6.60¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 6.61¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 23¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 18

Section 1

January 22, 1932.

RECONSTRUCTION

FINANCE COR- PORATION

The press today says: "Anticipating passage of the \$2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill by Congress late today, President Hoover yesterday submitted an estimate of \$500,000,000 for its capitalization....Indications are that both Houses will pass the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill today and send it to the President in the form agreed to in conference. President Hoover is prepared to announce the three members of the board not yet selected as soon as Congress completes its action...."

FEDERAL SALARY

LEGISLATION

The press today says: "Proponents of salary cuts in the Federal service centered their attention yesterday on the proposal to start with salaries of Members of Congress and make corresponding reductions throughout every branch of the Government. Representative Wood of Indiana, leader in the fight for paring the Government payroll, abandoned his efforts to get a special rule making a pay reduction resolution germane to the Agriculture Department appropriation bill now pending before the House...."

FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Construction corporations or other concerns holding Government building contracts must pay the prevailing rate of wages or lose their contracts under the terms of an Executive order issued by President Hoover yesterday, according to the press today.

RAIL WAGES

A Chicago dispatch today says: "Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, pleaded with the spokesman for 1,500,000 railroad workers yesterday to save many of the roads from the bankruptcy which, he said, threatens because of their inability to pay their fixed charges or to meet the obligations coming due for payment. In supporting the demand of the roads for a 10 per cent wage reduction, amounting to about \$210,000,000, for one year, Mr. Willard presented to the chiefs of the twenty-one unions an array of figures summarizing the trend of railway finances... Except for the possibility of relief through the wage reduction, the canvas sketched in by Mr. Willard was one of unrelieved gloom. In his portrayal of the results that would follow a large number of railroad bankruptcies, Mr. Willard pointed out that life insurance companies own \$3,000,000,000 of railroad bonds and that mutual savings banks own \$1,700,000,000 of them, which help to support and protect life insurance policies of 50,000,000 persons and the savings of 12,500,000 depositors...."

SWEDISH TARIFFS

A Stockholm dispatch today states that Sweden has protested to both Germany and France against increased tariffs enacted because of the depreciation of the Swedish krona. German tariffs affect agricultural products, principally butter, and Sweden contends that they violate treaty agreements.

Section 2

Almond
Industry
in Cali-
fornia

An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for January 16 says: "Some time ago the Almond Exchange proposed that all factors in the almond industry meet under the chairmanship of the State Market Director and see if some sort of price stabilization program could not be agreed upon. Some of the private packers refused to take part in such a conference. Now the cooperative is asking the public bodies to make an investigation of the almond industry and offers to place all its records on display. Our chief thought is that nothing be done to impair the cooperative. The stakes are bigger than anybody's feelings or prejudice or ambitions--stakes are the maintenance of a growers' organization. Make changes if facts and common sense dictate it, but make them in as orderly and as sane a manner as possible. Bad as almond prices are now, they would be infinitely worse if there were no cooperative....The purpose of the grower's own organization is to maintain prices. It was the exchange that fought for and obtained tariff increases. It was the exchange that built the first sheller plant and developed new outlets for almonds, and were it not for this enlarged usage almond prices would be below where they are today."

Farm Board
Aid in
Nebraska

The Federal Farm Board says: "Many thousands of Nebraska farmers are availing themselves of the assistance offered to them by the Federal Government under the provisions of the agricultural marketing act. They include producers of grain, livestock, wool, dairy and poultry products, potatoes, and sugar beets. The Federal Farm Board, which was created by Congress to administer the agricultural marketing act has assisted in the development of several national cooperative marketing agencies which are serving Nebraska farmers. It has aided in expanding and strengthening of local associations and in the formation of cooperatives in territories where none existed....Up to the middle of December direct loans had been made to Nebraska cooperatives from the revolving fund amounting to \$235,831.38, of which \$133,225.75 had been repaid, leaving balances outstanding of \$102,605.63. Through the national cooperatives, Nebraska cooperatives had borrowed \$853,283.81 of revolving fund money, of which they had repaid \$501,074.06. In carrying on its work in Nebraska, the Farm Board cooperates with the State college and extension forces, vocational agriculture teachers, and other agencies that wish to help farmers develop the national cooperative program laid down by Congress in the agricultural marketing act...."

Industrialism
in South
and Central
America

The Pan American Union Bulletin for January says: "The Latin American Republics are essentially agricultural or mining countries, manufacturing representing only a small portion of their economic life. For some years, nevertheless, there has been a trend toward industrialization in South and Central America. Natural resources, available capital, and other economic considerations have made this tendency more pronounced in some countries than in others; in all, however, manufacturing has never failed to create interest, the governments and commercial associations in the various republics having lent every possible encouragement to this movement. The press has also played an important role in stimulating this desire for more economic self-sufficiency. Editorial articles advocating the establishment of industries on the basis of national raw materials are common, and the

inauguration of a new industrial plant, frequently the occasion of a formal ceremony attended by the President of the Republic and his cabinet, is always the object of considerable publicity in the local papers....This change in the national economic structure, now in the process of evolution, is perhaps most striking in the case of Cuba..."

Prices

The index number of wholesale prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor shows a decrease for December. This index number, which includes 550 commodities or price series weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices for 1926 as 100.0, was 66.3 for December as compared with 68.3 for November, showing a decrease of nearly 3 per cent. When compared with December, 1930, with an index number of 78.4 a decrease of about 15 per cent has been recorded. Farm products as a group decreased 5 per cent from the November level, due to lower prices for corn, oats, rye, wheat, calves, cows, steers, hogs, lambs, poultry, dried beans, cotton, eggs, lemons, oranges, and tobacco. Barley, onions, potatoes, and hay, on the other hand, averaged higher in December. Among foods price decreases were reported for butter, fresh and cured meats, flour, lard, raw and granulated sugar, corn meal, and evaporated milk, resulting in a net decrease of 4 per cent for the group as a whole. Coffee, oleomargarine, bananas, and rice averaged higher than in the month before. Decreases in the average prices for most hides and skins, chrome calf leather, several types of shoes, and suit cases and bags caused the hides and leather products group to decline $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. In the group of textile products cotton goods, silk and rayon, and other textile products declined sharply, while woolen and worsted goods declined slightly from November to December. The textile group as a whole declined about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Advancing prices of anthracite and bituminous coal were offset by declining prices for gas, Pennsylvania crude petroleum, fuel oil, and gasoline, with the result that the index number for the fuel and lighting group as a whole was forced down 2 per cent. Minor price recessions during December occurred in drugs and pharmaceuticals and mixed fertilizers, while chemicals advanced slightly and fertilizer materials showed no change. Both furniture and furnishings in the group of house-furnishing goods continued to decline in the month. Prices of cattle feed, paper and pulp, crude rubber, automobile tires, and other miscellaneous articles showed decreases during the month. The group of miscellaneous commodities as a whole averaged 5 per cent lower than in November. Raw materials, semimanufactured articles and finished products all averaged lower than in the month before. In the large group of nonagricultural commodities, including all articles other than farm products, and all commodities other than farm products and foods December prices showed a downward tendency. Between November and December decreases took place in 240 instances, increases in 56 instances, while in 254 instances no change occurred.

Radio in Germany

A Berlin dispatch January 16 states that German radio users increased by 500,000 in 1931, bringing the present total close to 4,000,000, according to the annual report of the Federal Post Office, which also manages Germany's telegraph, telephone and wireless services. The report says: "Every radio must be licensed, the subscriber paying



50 cents a month. About 275,000 subscribers, however, were relieved of even this small fee. They are war cripples, the blind, hospitals and unemployed persons...."

Trade Relations

The Pan American Union Bulletin for January says: "The present economic situation has made all the nations of the world more conscious of the importance of commercial factors in international relations. Indicative of this tendency are two conventions subscribed to by Chile and Peru in Lima on June 18, 1931, whereby natural fertilizers and fresh fruits from either country are exempt from government and municipal levies and from import duties, respectively, in the other. Significant, too, is the executive agreement between Chile and the United States, signed on September 28, 1931, under which the two countries agree to accord to the commerce of each other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment: The United States will extend to the commerce of Chile the same advantages (customs duties and other fiscal imposts, as well as import licenses and other measures) which it gives to any other country, with the exception of the special treatment accorded to its own outlying possessions, to Cuba, and to the Panama Canal Zone. Reciprocally, Chile concedes to the commerce of the United States most-favored-nation treatment, including the reduced tariffs applied to French merchandise by virtue of the modus vivendi of May 22, 1931, between Chile and France. The agreement, which may be terminated by either country on 15 days' notice, presupposes the willingness of the two governments to enter into a commercial treaty at an appropriate time in the future. Chile and the United States have had no such treaty since 1850, when the Convention of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation concluded between the two countries in 1832 was terminated by the Government of Chile...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 21.--Grain Prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 75 $\frac{3}{8}$; No.2 red winter St. Louis 58 to 59¢; Kansas City 57¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom.); Kansas City 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 38¢; Minneapolis 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 38 to 39¢; Minneapolis 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 37 to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26¢; Minneapolis 26 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 27 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 28¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$10.25; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$7; vealers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$3.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$4; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.40.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes closed at 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 53¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.75-\$2.40 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers with f.o.b. sales \$1.35-\$1.95 at West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$21 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$12.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.20-\$1.30 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1-\$1.25; McIntosh \$1.68-\$2 and Baldwins 90¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings cold storage stock \$1.15-\$1.20 and Baldwins 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points to 6.28¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.57¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 6.70¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 6.67¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 23¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 19

Section 1

January 23, 1932.

RECONSTRUCTION

FINANCE BILL

President Hoover last night signed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill to create a \$2,000,000,000 fiscal agency to relieve the credit stringency and, in his own words, "to stop deflation in agriculture and industry, and thus to increase employment by the restoration of men to their normal jobs." (Press, Jan. 23.)

RAIL WAGES

A Chicago dispatch today says: "One of the major demands of the unemployment program of the twenty-one standard railway unions, that of employment stabilization, was considered as satisfactorily settled yesterday but another chief issue, the 10 per cent wage deduction for a year remains undecided before the conference of the unions' leaders and the railway presidents' committee. Further encouragement was given the railroad workers by receipt of news from Washington that the Senate had adopted a resolution providing for a study of the feasibility of establishing the six-hour day in railway operation...."

GEORGIA COTTON

LEGISLATION

An Atlanta dispatch today says: "Governor Russell yesterday declined to call an extra session of the Georgia Legislature to consider cotton acreage reduction legislation. In a statement, he said that 'after mature deliberation, and a most exhaustive study of all the plans and ideas thus far advanced,' he had reached the conclusion 'that the price of cotton is beyond the control of the Georgia Legislature.'"

FRENCH MEAT

QUOTAS

A Paris dispatch today says: "The Ministry of Commerce yesterday published quotas for American meat importations into France for the first quarter of 1932. As they amount to less than is actually being imported now this means exports from the United States will have to be cut. The following quotas were established: Frozen pork, 36.28 tons; salted meat other than ham, 76.83; ham other than Prague, 15.68; condensed milk without sugar, 34.72."

GERMAN SETTLEMENT

A Berlin dispatch today says: "The international bankers conference, considering 'a settlement of short-term loans 'frozen' in Germany, last night reached an agreement on practically all important questions involved. It was understood that the accord would be 'initialed' by the bankers' representatives today and then submitted to the various national banking committees for approval...."

SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

POSTPONED

"The Pan American Union has received word from the Mexican Government that the meeting of the Seventh American Scientific Congress has been postponed from February, 1932, until November, 1933. This decision was reached because of present world conditions, which make it impossible for many nations to send special representatives to the sessions." (Pan Amer. Union Bulletin, January.)

these States, must be labeled as to their weight and grade. North Dakota farmers who ship their potatoes by truck and Minnesota farmers who ship their potatoes either by freight car or truck are exempt from the provisions of this law, but inasmuch as dealers handle the bulk of the potatoes produced in these two States, the law is effective for the greater part of the Minnesota and North Dakota crops. The effect of this law is to force the dealers of these two States, and in North Dakota, the farmers who sell their potatoes in carlots also, either to grade their potatoes or to acknowledge to the buyer that they are ungraded. Judging by the demands that have been made for inspection and grading service upon the departments of the two States that have charge of this work, the majority of these dealers and farmers prefer to grade. The effect of this change already is being reflected in the price that Minnesota and North Dakota potatoes are commanding on the Chicago market...."

Strawn on
Conditions

The beginning of economic recovery in this country next spring was forecast January 20 by Silas Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in an address over a network of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Strawn said: "No one can tell when we shall get over our acute economy troubles. With the coming of spring, I am sure we will see the situation again begin to shine, somewhat dimly at first, but with increasing vigor, through the overhanging gloomy clouds. We are now standing firmly on the ground and are thinking about our governmental and our own affairs more intensively and constructively than we could when we were soaring in the clouds."

Uruguayan
Agricul-
ture

The Pan American Union Bulletin for January says: "Another aspect of agricultural activities was stressed at the meeting of the Ninth Conference of Veterinary Inspectors held in October in Durazno, Uruguay, to discuss problems of animal health and sanitation in relation to the community and the direct and indirect effects of sanitary control measures. The conference laid special emphasis on preventive rather than curative measures, and at the closing session passed recommendations whose subjects included: Dairy inspection and the importance of municipal cooperation in the undertaking; the prevention and control of specified cattle and other livestock diseases, with the desirability of campaigning for a wider knowledge of the most efficacious and least costly remedies; the establishment of portable laboratories to serve especially those establishments authorized to sell inspected milk; the importance of further studies in the degree and period of immunity of vaccines and in new methods of introduction; a bill prohibiting the introduction or breeding of Zebu cattle in Uruguay; the establishment in the National Cold Storage Plant of a laboratory for research in cold-storage methods; the advisability of a bee quarantine, to prevent the introduction of bee diseases into the country; and the desirability of the Bureau of Veterinary Inspection being represented at the coming Cold Storage Congress, Buenos Aires. In view of the resolution recommending the exclusion of Zebu cattle from the country, it is interesting to note that on October 6, 1931, the Ministry of Industries of Colombia issued a decree forbidding the importation of Zebu sires into the Republic on the ground that Zebu stock weakened rather than improved the Colombian breeds of cattle."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 20

Section 1

January 25, 1932.

RECONSTRUCTION

FINANCE CORPORATION

The press today says: "Plans for an immediate start of the \$2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation were discussed yesterday with President Hoover at a conference in the White House, in which Charles G. Dawes, president; Eugene Meyer, chairman of the board; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Undersecretary Ogden L. Mills, Paul Bestor, Farm Loan Commissioner, and George L. Harrison, Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, participated.

"Money for the corporation and other rehabilitation projects, such as an increase in the capital of the Farm Land Banks, will be made available at once through two issues of Treasury certificates amounting to \$350,000,000, which Secretary Mellon announced yesterday...."

LAND BANK

BILL SIGNED

President Hoover on Saturday signed the bill providing \$125,000,000 additional capital for Federal Land Banks, thereby enacting what he termed "the third of our reconstruction measures."

In so doing he said: "I am glad to sign the third of our reconstruction measures, that providing additional capital to the Federal Land Banks. It should (a) reinforce the credit of the Federal Land Bank System and reassure investors in Land Bank bonds; (b) thus enable the banks to obtain capital for farmers at reasonable rates, and (c), above all, bring relief and hope to many borrowers from the banks who have done their honest best, but, because of circumstances beyond their control, have been unable temporarily to make the grade." (Press, Jan. 24.)

HERTY TO RECEIVE

CHEMISTRY MEDAL

The press today states that the award to Dr. Charles H. Herty of New York of the medal of the American Institute of Chemists "for noteworthy and outstanding service to the science and profession of chemistry in America" will be announced today by Frederick E. Breithut, president, from the institute's office at New York. The medal will be presented at the annual meeting of the institute early in May. The award was made to Dr. Herty "in recognition of his efforts over a long period of years in behalf of American chemists and the American chemical industry." Dr. Herty's early researches at the University of Georgia, the announcement states, revolutionized the turpentine and naval stores industry. More recently Dr. Herty has carried on extensive researches proving the possibilities of making paper pulp out of the slash pine of the South. The work is now being perfected commercially in the new laboratory built for the State of Georgia by the Chemical Foundation.

RAIL WAGES

A Chicago dispatch says: "The committee of nine railroad presidents negotiating with the railroad unions for a voluntary 10 per cent wage reduction last night completed a revised statement of their position. The revision, according to Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was intended 'to more nearly meet the views of labor' as presented to the presidents on Saturday...."



Section 2

Business Situation The Magazine of Wall Street for January 23 says: "All four curves of the C. G. Wyckoff Barometer of Business Trends now show quite clearly that the customary late winter pick-up in business has already set in; though it is still a little early to determine whether the improvement is to be of more or less than seasonal magnitude. Certainly, business has declined far enough to justify considerable improvement for the physical volume of production and trade during the year just closed averaged 17% less than in 1930, and was off about 32% from the prosperous year of 1929. This is about equal to the maximum decline experienced in previous major depressions. It is therefore more encouraging to observe the first faint indications of a moderately upward trend. Yet business statistics are as yet too contradictory to definitely conclude that improvement is more than seasonal. In the banking field, for example, it is encouraging to find that the holidays have passed without any disturbing change in the Cost of Business Credit; yet the unseasonably large drop in deposits, together with an abnormally small decrease in circulation, confronts the Federal Reserve Board with unusually difficult problems in view of the likelihood that our banking system will before many months be called upon to play a major role in assisting the Government to float several billions of new securities..."

Cattle Diseases in Australia Nature (London) for January 9 says: "After considerable delay, arrangements have now been completed by the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the carrying out of research work in cattle diseases in northern Australia. The Empire Marketing Board is generously meeting half the cost, up to a maximum of 5,000 pounds per annum; the Queensland Government is providing 1,000 pounds annually and is making available its station at Townsville; the cattle industry of the State will provide 2,000 pounds, to be raised by a compulsory annual levy of shilling on every hundred head of cattle other than dairy herds; the Queensland Council of Agriculture has offered 500 pounds, and it is hoped that the meat exporters will provide the balance. Dr. A. W. Turner will be in charge of the station, with Dr. John Legg as chief assistant. In pursuance of the policy of linking together work in different parts of the Empire by personal contact between investigators, Doctor Legg is at present in South Africa studying the problems and organization of the Veterinary Research Institute at Onderstepoort."

Farm Loans in Kansas "The relatively small amount of delinquency, considering farm conditions and comparing them with business conditions generally, shows that farming as a life and a business is going on in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma--the territory covered by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita," said John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, January 20. "The total amount of interest and of amortization installments of principal which became due from borrowers from this bank during 1931 was \$6,697,987," said Mr. Fields. "There was a delinquency on this amount of only 5.9 per cent. At the end of the year 83.4 per cent of the bank's 30,882 loans were in good standing with all amortization installments that were due fully paid. This demonstrates that farmers have not changed: they continue facing emergencies with courage and determination to overcome them. Of the total delinquent loans at

the turn of the year, more than one-third were so designated because of installments past due less than 30 days. Those past due 90 days amounted to only 6 per cent." During 1931 the bank continued to make loans the total volume being 992 loans amounting to approximately \$3,296,000. (Press, Jan. 20.)

Intermediate

Credit Banks The 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks have made loans to more than 115 farmers' cooperative marketing associations upon warehouse receipts representing staple agricultural commodities in storage, and they have discounted paper for and made loans to 987 financing institutions since they were organized under act of Congress in 1923, according to a statement just issued by the banks explaining their operation and how the facilities of these institutions are made available to farmers' cooperatives, livestock loan companies, agricultural credit corporations and banking institutions. The loans to cooperatives total \$718,049,985 and the amounts handled with local financing institutions aggregate \$667,518,518. The loans outstanding to cooperatives on January 1, this year, amounted to \$43,321,983 while the discounts and loans to local financing institutions were \$74,613,187.

Iowa Master Farmers

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for January 25 says: "Farmers themselves invented, unconsciously, the Master Farmer idea, long before our paper and other standard farm papers took it up.... Among themselves, farmers have already decided who the Master Farmers for their sections are. All this paper and other papers have done is to give these men--a few of them each year, nominated usually by their neighbors--recognition in a more formal way. This year, as for some years past, we again present a group of Iowa Master Farmers. As usual, they represent different nationalities, religions, even, at this time, sexes, since we have a woman in the list for the first time. Some started with nothing but their hands--and some good brains; some had the doubtful help of being left farms with heavy mortgages attached. Each has won as much of a measure of financial success as farmers can expect in times like this. Financial success, of course, has never been the test of a Master Farmer. We, like his neighbors, have felt that his work in the community and his part as head of a farm family were more important. We like to bring up the matter of these Master Farmers every year, not so much because these men are outstanding as because they indicate the promise of Iowa agriculture. In a year of discouragement, it is heartening also to think of a man starting life as an immigrant boy, doing a careful and unpretentious job of farming, reaching a position of financial security, and coming to be the sort of community leader and good farmer each of us would like to have living on the next farm...."

Wholesale Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending January 9 stands at 68.1, as compared with 68.3 for the week ending January 2. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows a decrease of three-tenths of 1 per cent for the week of the 9th, when compared with the week ending on the 2nd.

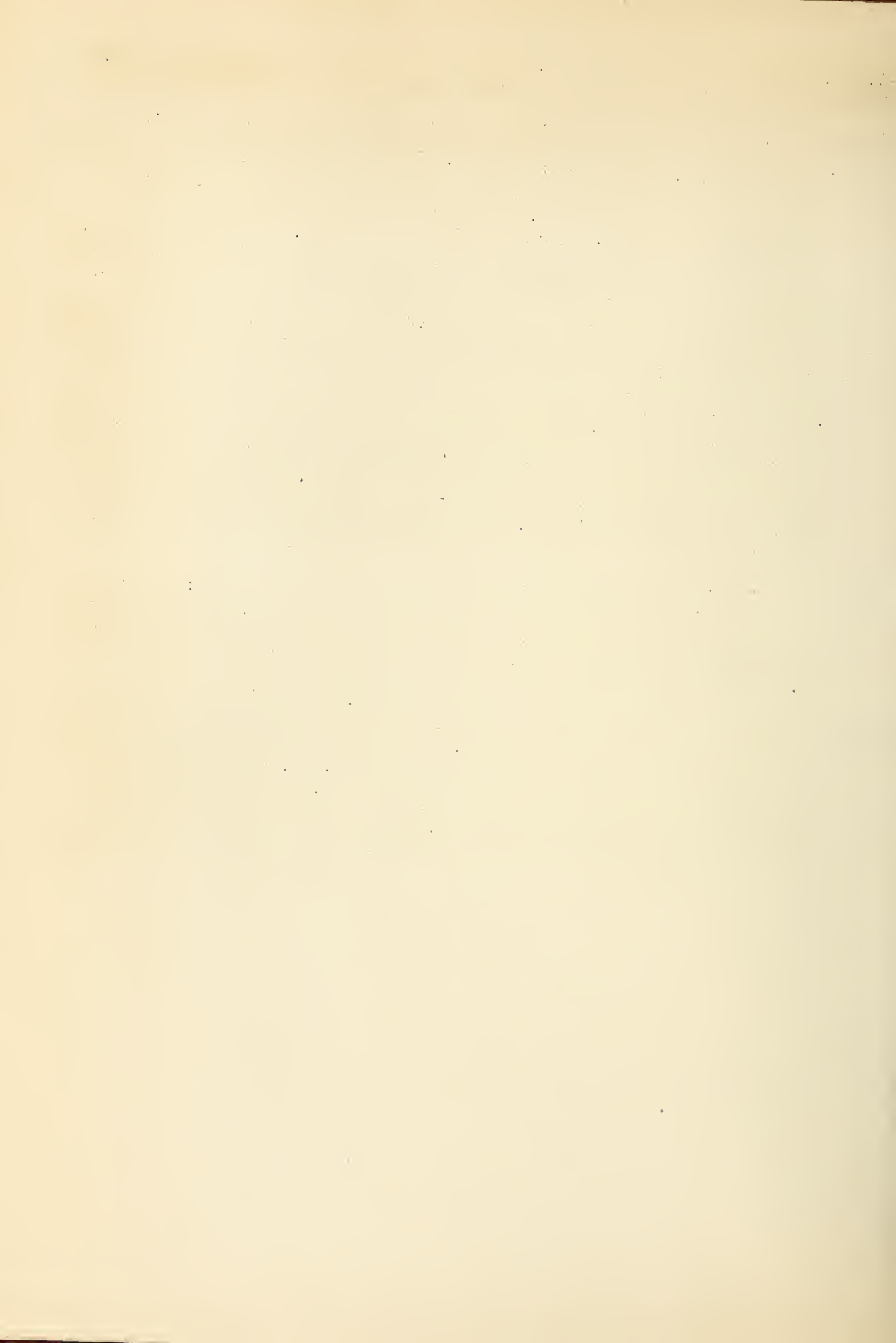


Women Workers
in Rural
Life

A survey of the married women workers in one rural county of Rhode Island has been undertaken by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Rhode Island State College. Since Rhode Island is an industrial State, it is natural that approximately one-half of the wage-earning home makers work in the mills. The next largest group is that in laundering and cleaning. Accommodation of tourists, taking of boarders, running of tea rooms or wayside stands, and acting as waitresses, chambermaids, or general houseworkers are occupations well represented. A complete list of the different ways in which the group of women is earning money would show more than 60 different activities--from dealing in real estate to renting boats and selling fishing bait. A per capita average wage of \$16.16 a week was received by the 288 women who gave a statement of their earnings. Of the women whose records are complete 71.4 per cent reported that they were working for pay because they needed the money. With striking frequency cases were found in which during the business depression the woman's earnings have been the only cash income of the family for weeks or months at a time. Although the acuteness of the labor situation affected the married woman worker to some extent, for the most part her work continued; 67 per cent were little, if any, affected by the present business depression.

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for January 23 says: "There has been a fairly good movement in wool again this week, although hardly so extensive as a week ago. The call is chiefly for fine and half-blood combing and woolen wools, the lower of these grades being very firm. The foreign markets keep along at a fairly steady pace and prices have varied but little during the week. There is a fairly good clearance reported at London at steady rates. In the West there has been comparatively little happening. A little business on winter loans is reported, and it is figured that possibly 25,000,000 pounds of wool has been tied up on three loans thus far to date. The manufacturing position is promising fairly good business during the next few weeks at least. Fine woaled goods, whether worsted or woolen, appear to have the chief call. While prices on wool are steady, noils are a bit dearer again this week."



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Jan. 22.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 71 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 74 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 52 to 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 57¢; Kansas City 51 to 52¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 37 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 40 to 41¢; Kansas City 36 to 38¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 37 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 41 to 42¢; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 38¢; Kansas City 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 39¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 26 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 27 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 25¢; Kansas City 24 to 29¢.

Live stock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$10.25; cows, good and choice, \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$7; vealers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$3.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.10 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.40.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.75-\$2.40 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$2 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round Type \$2-\$2.65 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 35¢-65¢ per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-85¢ in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1-\$1.25; McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 and Baldwins 90¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings, cold storage stock, \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points to 6.23¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.60¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 6.64¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 6.65¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23¢; 91 score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh No.1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

